469

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] ASIATIC [illegible]

REGISTERED No. 73—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,736.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1873.

Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,506 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	7
„ Rutnagherry	30	„ Colombo	8
„ Vingorla	30	„ Galle	9
„ Goa	Dec. 1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Carwar	1	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Mangalore	2	„ Madras	15
„ Cannanore	3	„ Coconada	17
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Calicut	4	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Beypore	4	„ Gopaulpore	19
„ Cochin	5	„ False Point	20
„ Alleppy	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	26	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	28	„ Bahrein	12
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Linga	17
„ Linga	Dec 2	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	21
„ Koweit	6	„ Guadur	23
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	26
„ Mahomerah	6	Arrive BOMBAY	29
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27th NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.

„ Suez .... „ 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

POONAH ....2,152 Tons, November 20th, to Calcutta.

HYDASPES ......2,984 Tons, „ 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40:—

Grey and white piece goods, lappets, dhoties, striped and coloured fancy piece goods, eau-de-cologne.

9 Cases Muscat cloth, suitable for Arabs, trading at Aden and Zanzibar.

15 Cases each, 25 qts., German Beer.

10 „ „ „ „

15 Boxes Ullaged Champagne.

10 Bales Corks.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, Marine Street, Bombay.

LIBRARY AND FURNITURE

OF THE LATE

MR. T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On THURSDAY, the 20th November instant, will commence the sale of the above very valuable Library, comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, Commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoostanee, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and English.

The sale will be conducted by the undersigned at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Cumballa Hill. And in deference to the expressed wish of some of the chief Members of the Bench and of the Bar, the Administrator General has issued instructions to the Undersigned that the sale BE HOLDEN IN THE MORNINGS INSTEAD OF DURING THE DAY, in order that a personal attendance thereat may not interfere with professional duties. The sale of the Library will therefore take place daily at from about 7 to between 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., and the sale of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

will commence at or about noon of the day on which the sale of the Library may be completed.

N.B.—The Library and furniture can be inspected at any time from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY

NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following, viz.—

An invoice of Bohemian glass, richly gilt and decorated fancy kerosine oil table lamps of various designs, brass and bronze patent hanging lamp of new pattern, plated grand lamps, wall lamp, wall shades, 2 cases of toys, 1 case crying dolls, 1 case of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes, 1 case carriage whips, riding whips, 2 cases of blotting paper, camphorwood chests, 2 cases of Swiss cheese, 1 case alpaca umbrellas, &c. &c.

Few lots of furniture, such as blackwood large cots, blackwood carved round tables, teakwood tables, teapoys, chairs, garden benches, &c.

Also a Poodle or Lap Dog, very handsome and quiet, specially imported for a lady from London.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, chintz, dhoties, &c. &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

No. 7, Meadow Street.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C Spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Three handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Two nearly new Light Malvern Dog-cart with Lamps.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windower, Long Acre, London.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson

One ditto self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, Buggy and Carriage Harnesses, double-stitched and neat, with round reins.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay WHEATLEY & Co.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

The CRICKET GROUND is OPEN for PRACTICE to MEMBERS DAILY. TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS have been FIXED as CLUB PRACTICE PLAY DAYS.

C. A. W. CAMERON,

Honorary Secretary.

17th November.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the DOCKING and all the REPAIRS of the Portuguese Corvette "D'JOAO," now riding at anchor in Bombay Harbour. Tenders will only be received up to 12 o'clock of the 21st instant, and they will be opened by one o'clock P.M. the same date.

All particulars can be learnt at the Office of the Undersigned, between 1 to 3 P.M., daily.

S. A. de CARVALHO,

Portuguese Vice-Consul.

Hornby Row, Bombay, 17th November 1873.

THE NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of November 1873, at 3 P.M., to pass the following Resolution :—

"That the Special Resolutions Nos. 2, 3, and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 15th day of November 1873, be and the same are hereby confirmed."

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th November 1873.

WANTED, to SEND to North-West Provinces, 18 lbs. RAILS.

Information as to quantity for Sale, Price, &c., to be sent to

G. MEREWETHER, Major R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 17th November 1873.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20	to Rs.	130
GOLD WATCHES	„	50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	„	15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	„	15	to	300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.				

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed to the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anœmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

Agents :

ATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

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SARSAPARILLA, a Compound Fluid Extract of this well-known Medicine is carefully prepared by TAYLOR & Co. by steam process, and is highly recommended as an alterative and purifier of the blood by the most Eminent Physicians. Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle : it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair, Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen. Rs. 15.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

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OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the large Choice their Stock now offers.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed" Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. Balbriggan Finish	18 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	25 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades per pair	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

BANIANS, OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Six for	14 0	16 0
Super Ditto, Pure Saxony	19 0	21 0
Extra Super, A. & Co.'s Special Webb, the finest Merino made, Shrinkless	25 0	28 0
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White Merino, with Long Sleeves, medium substance	22 0	25 0
Grey Merino Long Sleeves stout substance	31 0	37 0
Real Lambs Wool, Long Sleeves		

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless and absorbing, Plain Colours or neat Fancy Stripes	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, made with a comfortable Collar attached, all the New Patterns just to hands fast Colours	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, a strong useful Shirt, neat Fancy Stripes, made as above	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new plain Three-fold Front for Indian washing, best Irish Linen	28 0	3 18
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK, a delightful texture, a large choice for selection printed to our order	67 0	74 0
SILK AND WOOL, this is the best material made, the texture in equal quantities, Plain or Fancy Colours. Thoroughly Shrunk	52 0	58 0
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DRESS SHIRTS, with plaited or fancy embroidered Fronts, from each	7 8	8 8

Special Note.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts are now kept on hand to meet the increasing demand.

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SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
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Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
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"THREE-FOLD" EXTRA TURNED EDGES FOR INDIAN WASHING.

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Best Wove Saxony Flannel	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool all Colors	17 8	19 8
Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
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Fancy Flannel	17 0	19 0
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NOTICES.

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NOW READY, an INDIAN READY RECKONER, on an entirely new system, the rates progressing Pie by Pie from 1 Pie to 10 Rupees, and by a Rupee at a time from 11 to 100 Rupees, with other useful Tables. Price (delivered in Bombay), Rs. 1-12, if posted Rs. 2, per copy.

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A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

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(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

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Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

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Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

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Leathern Cover for ditto 15 8

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Ditto ditto WITH EXTRA TRAY 55 0

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THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, per Steamer STRATHCLYDE, a further supply of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Nov., 1873.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch	Rs. 20	per doz. qts
Steinwein	„ 20	„ „
Rudesheimer	„ 24	„ „
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„ „
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	„ 14	„ „
Vray Canon	„ 15-8	„ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„ „
VERMOUTH—	„ 9	„ „
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	„ 6	„ „
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—		
Barbera Amoro Secco	„ 12	„ „
Barolo	„ 12	„ „
Nebiolo	„ 12	„ „
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	„ 18	„ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 18	„ „
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	3	per Bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

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INDIA PALE ALE,

DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND

EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER and CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

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THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, per Steamer STRATHCLYDE, a supply of the following CLARETS and HOCKS :—

PETIT MEDOC,

An excellent Breakfast Wine,

Rs. 11-8 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 7-0 per dozen Pints.

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A good Dinner Wine,

Rs. 15-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 8-8 per dozen Pints.

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A superior Dinner Wine,

Rs. 17-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 9-8 per dozen Pints.

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A delicious After Dinner Wine,

Rs. 22-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 12-0 per dozen Pints.

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A very fine full-bodied After Dinner Wine,

Rs. 25 0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 13-8 per dozen Pints.

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A very rich After Dinner Wine,

Rs. 32-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 17-0 per dozen Pints.

STILL HOCK,

LAUBENHEIMER,

A light Wine, either for Breakfast or Dinner,

Rs. 15-0 per dozen Quarts only.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Nov., 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

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JUNCTION CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROAD.

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Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE—Advance Agent.

SIGNOR CHIARINI with pleasure announces to the Public of Bombay that he will arrive with his unrivalled Troupe of Star Artistes and his unequalled Stud of 30 Trained Horses and Ponies, per Steamer Columbian,

ON OR ABOUT 20th OF NOVEMBER,

AND GIVE A SERIES OF GRAND

EQUESTRIAN,

ACROBATIC,

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GYMNASTIC

PERFORMANCES, OF THE MOST BRILLIANT AND VARIED CHARACTER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

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FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

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(From 1829 to 1873.)

Together with Notes from Acts, Regulations, Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and with the Law and Practice of Privy Council.

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BY APPOINTMENT,

ESTABLISHED 1869.

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ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,

GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms :—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
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Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and all Charges collected from Consignee	at 4 as. per package.

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co.,

Allahabad and Cawnpore.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fifth Sessions of 1873 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of Nov., next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 24th day of October 1873, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

T. G. HEWLETT,

Sheriff.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.

1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,

BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots.	„ 30 „
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	„ 8 „

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigram, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

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Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

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52, Old Broad Street, London.

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THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportion, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized, Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

Inaccordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE.—Rates on London closed for to-day's mail at almost the same quotations as those of Saturday, with the exception of demand Bank Bills being obtainable at 1s. 9 13/16d.

Government Securities are unchanged in values, the tendency, however, being for lower prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d. to 17/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10½d. to 11/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10½d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d. to 5/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9⅞d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99⅝
Do demand	100⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do demand	99 15/16 to par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	223½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five [illegible]-a-half per cent.	110½
Fo[illegible] half per cent.	110¾ to 13/16
Fo[illegible] per cent.	105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. -Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	99⅞
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ „
Do. on Merchandise	7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ „
Do. do.	7½ „
Bank Bills	6½ „
Mercantile Paper	6 „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8 to 11
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107⅞
Gold Lea	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

Rates by steamer advancing on account of speculation; no increased demand.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,1 0
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
40,000	28½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	211
—	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	48·10·7	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	104
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	945
5,000	1,000	all	18p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,725
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
800	1,000	all	69*	Bombay United	1,290
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,790
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,650
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,260
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,405
600	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,700
480	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	[illegible]	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	6,250
200	2,500	all		Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p	Bombay Press Co.	1,050
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	275
150	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	900½
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
800	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
800	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	650
200	6,000	6,000	225 p	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,465	75 p	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	570
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,500	all		Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	0 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps	Volkart United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	13½ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,280
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	75
—	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
—	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—				East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been next to nothing, and prices remain quite unchanged. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

4,500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 20 yds. 2¼ lbs.	Rs. 2 2 6
1,800 „ „ „	45 in. 20 yds. 2¾ lbs.	„ 2 7 0
1,500 „ Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	„ 2 1 6
750 pairs White Dhoties	45 in. 10 yds.	„ 4 7 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 15th gives no change in prices except in the case of Mid Uplands, which had advanced ⅛d. per lb., being quoted at 15½ cents. Fair Dhollerah still stands at 5⅝d. per lb. Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., and Orleans at 8¼d. Sales amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. The market here has been steady, and prices remain quite unchanged. The following are our closing quotations:—

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 185 to Rs. 186
Broach, M. G.	„ 182 to „ 195
Dhollerah & Bhownuggur	„ 180 to „ 186
Sawginned	„ 180 to „ 188
Compta & Vingorla	„ 183 to „ 185

The undermentioned purchases are reported yesterday:—

100 candies Old Compta		Rs. 184½ to 185
75 „ „ Cutch		„ 170 „ 175
50 „ New Ki-klee (6th March)		„ 204
50 „ „ Karanjo (75 days)		„ 197½
15 „ „ Khandeish (Ready)		„ 193½

YARNS.

2,000 lbs. Water No. 30's ......at 11 1/16 as. per lb.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 15th November, compared with the statement issued on 8th November:—

LIABILITIES.	8th Nov. Rs.	15th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,13,42,501	1,05,98,367
Do. do. do. at Branches	36,65,829	31,32,926
Other Deposits	1,52,45,024	1,53,71,368
Post Bills	25,400	25,400
Cash Credits undrawn	7,97,241	6,72,234
Rs.	3,83,75,995	3,71,00,895
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	42,89,913	42,76,893
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,09,012	14,95,214
Loans, on Security of do. do.	5,42,312	6,02,612
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,929	4,066
Bills Discounted	1,06,37,987	98,77,421
Stamps	5,246	5,327
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,01,441 Amount applied in reduction „ 95,000	4,06,441	4,06,441
Bullion	3,10,349	2,65,608
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,04,567	10,00,946
Cash and Currency Notes	1,97,65,239	1,91,66,367
Rs.	3,83,75,995	3,71,00,895

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Agra (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Oct. 24.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Oct. 30.
	Pehlwan (s)	Teasdale	Carwar, Nov. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Walmer Castle	Wildash	London via Cochin and Colombo.
	Hesperia	Randle	Kurrachee.
	Fattel Khare	Naceda	Damaun.
	Geelong (s)	Babot	Aden and Suez.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast and Cutch.
	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee.

The steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera, s, 299 iron plates, Khimjee Jewa; 49 kegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Jewraz.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 2,174 plates spelter, Framjee, Sealy and Co; 3 cases pale sherry, 6 cases manzanill., 5 cases vino de pasto, and 9 cases port, C Bonnevialle and Co; 5 hogsheads brandy, J Nowrojee; 23 casks zinc sheets, H Cassumjee; 22 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases hams, A Jamsetjee; 10 casks zinc sheets, humunsey Jewa; 6 cases provisions, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 5 cases oilmanstores, W Watson and Co.

British Sceptre, 100 cases brandy and 50 cases old tom, J Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 2 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—17TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 200 bundles coir yarn, Narrondass Asoo; 584 bags galls, Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass; 728 coils coir rope, Morarjee Hurry and Co; 500 bags galls, P Runchordass; 160 coils coir yarn, T Arbee; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Cella, s, 114 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 51 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey and Co; 154 bags sursee seed, Echachund Dansing; 20 bales cotton, H Macomram; 1 bale cotton, K Jokhiram; 100 bales cotton, T Mooljee and Co; 120 bales cotton, D H Cama and Co; 200 packages wet dates, A Moosanee; 15 bales wool, T Khoosaldass; 80 bales cotton, D Bhoraaj and Co; 34 bales cotton, V Manchund; 38 bales cotton, G Ramdass; 40 bales wool, N Vullubdas; 180 cwts horns, D Hason.

Arthur, s, 50 bales wool, J Vuria; 50 bales cotton, V Tokersee; 3 cases shells, W Nicol and Co; 25 bales wool, G Cullianjee; 18 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co; 30 bales cotton, D H Cama and Co: 8 cases cardamoms, S Mooljee.

Geelong, s, 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Strathclyde, s, 1,325 bags wheat, W Cumma; 278 bags wheat, S Boova; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Nowrojee Heerjee; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 packages wet dates, D Khimjee; 1 package wet dates, E Moonsee; 150 packages wet dates, S Khakey; 23 bales cotton, D Rustomjee; 100 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 10 chests opium, H Cassomjee.

Deccan, s, 152 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 39 bales cotton, Cursondass Nensey; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 761 packages wet dates, Finlay, Scott and Co; 70 bales wool, V Dewchund; 60 bales coir yarn, T Khetsey.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong, s, 6 bales skins, J H Gunny.

Deccan, s, 64 bales coir yarn Morarjee Hurry and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan, s, 55 bales cotton, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Deccan, s, 300 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Deccan, s, 1 bag coffee, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mooltan, s, 8 packages horns, W Chandabhoy; 4 packages kismis, 6 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, M Nuthoo; 10 chests opium, D G Husson Sons and Co; 1½ chests opium, Nopechund Nowrongroy; 19 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 7 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 103 chests opium, David Sassoon Co; 9 chests opium, D Cowasjee Tata; 4 chests opium, G Sajooram; 50 chests opium, C Ebram; 8 bales cotton, S Tyebjee and Co; 14 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 21½ chests opium, H Nursingdass; 15½ chests opium, S and D B Fottakis; 24 bales cotton, F Cassombhoy; 14 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 25 chests opium, N Joravurmull; 20 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 8 chests opium, H J M Abdool Kaluck.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mooltan, s, 1½ chests opium, G Shinganee; 37 chests opium, D D Ghandy and Co; 6½ chests opium, T Gunshamdass; 39 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Harvey, Lieutenant 5th Bengal Lancers, to join, from England.

NOVEMBER 15.

Maquoy, Lieutenant Madras Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 16.

Bradshaw, Captain, 20th M. N. I., on leave, from Nagpore.

Galloway, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Peshawur.

Lockhart, Captain, Quarter Master General's Department, Bengal, on furlough, from Peshawur.

NOVEMBER 17.

Sexton, Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 17.

Lloyd, Lieutenant, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough, to Rajanpore.

Maltby, Lieutenant, 1st Sikh Infantry, to join, to Edwardesabad.

Cavendish, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

MacMullen, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Grant, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Bateson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Civil Surgeon, on medical certificate, to England.

Vandeleur, Captain, 5th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.

Wallace, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

Austin, Lieutenant Colonel, 40th M. N. I., on furlough, to England.

Doria, Colonel, 35th M. N. I., on furlough, to England.

Lee, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Sattara.

Battye, Sub-Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, to join, to Nusseerabad.

Maquoy, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Galloway, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Lockhart, Captain, Quarter Master General's Department, Bengal, on furlough, to England.

Waddington, Lieutenant-Colonel, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., to join, to Nusseerabad.

Hopkins, Surgeon Major, Medical Establishment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Stevens, Major, 1st Light Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, November 15.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following postings:—

Mr. Henry Buckley Bradbury, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Agra District, and to be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst. Colr.

Mr. Henry Crawford Arthur Conybeare, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Allahabad District, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

Mr. Frederick Selwyn Capleston, C S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Benares District, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

Mr Edward Richard Henry, C S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Mirzapore District, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

Mr Ross Scott, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Goruckpore District, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

Mr Frank Giles, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Ghazeepore District, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst. Colr.

Mr William Russell Barry, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Breilly District, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

Mr Thomas Rowland Wyer, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Meerut District, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst. Colr.

Mr James Church Cochrane, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Azimgurh District, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotion:—

Mr F W Porter, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be Asst Settlement Officer of the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which Mr C W Carpenter took charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Allahabad.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified:—

Mr Pryce Corbet, Dist Traffic Supt, E I R, Toondla, is hereby authorized to exercise the powers with which he is invested as a Mag of the 3rd Class throughout Pergunnah Khandowlee in the Agra District.

The services of Mr E J Sinkinson, Asst Mag and Colr, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department, for employment in British Burmah.

Capt A F Fraser R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, made over charge of the Farally Sub-division of the Rohilkhund Provincial Division, to Baboo Rooder Sahoy, on the 8th ultimo, and assumed charge of the Alligurh Subdivision of the Meerut Provincial Division on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo.

Mr D E H Noyes, Dist Engr, Etah, reported his return on the afternoon of the 28th Oct from the leave of absence granted to him and resumed charge of his office from Baboo Brdha Lall.

Mr W F Male, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on return from the leave, on private affairs was posted to the Anoopshuhur Branch Ganges Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th Oct 1st.

Capt F J Home, R E, Ex Engr returned on the 2nd Oct, 1873, from the privilege leave granted him and resumed charge of the Eastern Jumna Canal on the forenoon of the 3rd idem.

Lieut J Clibborn, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Allygurh Division to the Northern Division Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 6th Aug. 1873.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 13.)

Mr T O Wilkinson, Asst Comr, Hoshiarpore, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that Station, from Capt G G Young, Depy Comr, on the 24th Oct 1873.

Surg W P Warburton received charge of the Lahore Central Jail, Female Penitentiary, Thuggi School of Industry, and European Workhouse, from Surg A Stephen, on the 24th Oct 1873.

Surg W P Warburton, Offg Supt. Lahore Central Jail, having reported his return to duty on the 29th Oct 1873, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him is hereby cancelled.

Mr S Clifford, Depy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 18th Oct 1873, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.

Mr J W Gardiner, Asst Comr, Umritsur, returned from special duty on the 7th Nov 1873, before noon.

Surg-Maj A C C DeRenzy, Sanitary Comr, Punjab, returned on the afternoon of the 29th Sept 1873. The unexpired portion of the furlough is hereby cancelled.

Lieut-Col R Young is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supt of the Lahore Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th Nov 1873.

The Revd H Murray, Chaplain of Nowshera, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the 8th Oct 1873.

The services of the Revd H Murray, Chaplain of Nowshera, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may give over charge of the duties of his station.

The services of the Revd C C T Fagan having been placed at the disposal of this Govt, he is appointed Chaplain of Sealkote with effect from the date of his arrival at that station.

The services of the Revd W A Duke, Chaplain of Kussowli, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces.

The privilege leave granted to Mr C Brown, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Peshawur, is hereby cancelled.

Capt F H Conolly, Dist Supt of Police, Gurdaspore, rejoined from privilege leave on the forenoon of 1st instant.

Mr W Jenkyns, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Dereh Ismail Khan to Mr T H Homan, Extra Asst Comr, on the 31st Oct 1873.

Lieut-Col J B Smyly, Depy Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Jhelum to Mr B A Fox, Extra Asst Comr, on the 3rd Nov 1873.

Mr S Preston, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 28th Oct 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawalpindi Brigade Order, dated 6th Nov 1873, at the recommendation of the Depy Surg-Genl, Native Troops, appointing Surg-Maj F H O'Donel, 25th Regt Punjab N I, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, in addition to his other duties with effect from the 4th instant, vice Surg J Scully, proceeded on six months' leave of absence to Calcutta.

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 23rd Oct 1873, appointing Surg-Maj J W Johnston, M D, in medical charge, 4th Punjab N I, to the medical charge of the Hazara Mountain Battery, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 21st idem, the date on which Surg G P McKenzie, M B handed over charge.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Regtl Order dated 22nd Sept 1873, directing Capt W B Aislabie, 1st Wing Subn. 1st Sikh Infantry, and Offg Qr Mr, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure on account of the absence on leave on medical certificate of Lieut and Adjt C S Norman.

Mr T W Scott, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed sick leave, from the forenoon of 10th Sept 1873, to the afternoon of the 26th idem.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail-closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Dec. 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	Nov. 18	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M
Zanzibar	„ 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday	Dec. 15
„	Dec. 1	„	„ 22
„	„ 8	„	„ 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer.

Saturday ......Dec. 13

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 18	Tuesday	Dec. 30
„	Dec. 2	„	Jan. 13
„	„ 16		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

	Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday	Dec. 1
„	Dec. 22	„	„ 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under:—

Monday, November 24.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

*21st Nov. 1873.	*5th Dec. 1873.	*19th Dec. 1873.
24th „ „	8th „ „	22nd „ „
28th „ „	12th „ „	26th „ „
1st Dec. „	15th „ „	29th „ „

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M. and for Guzerat, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6 30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	„ 24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	„ 14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	„ 5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	„ 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NANABHOY—November 15th, at Old Sonapoor Street, the wife of Mr. Nanabhoy Sadanundjee Kále, of a son.

PRESCOTT—October 30th, at Nassick, the wife of Mr. Henry Prescott, of the District Police, of a son.

VIDAL—November 15th, at Sattara, the wife of G. W. Vidal, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1873.

WHATEVER diversity of opinion might prevail amongst the members of the Port Trust on minor matters it was most desirable in the public interests and in the interests of the trade of Bombay that they should have agreed on the great question of a wet dock system. A majority of the Board is in favour of executing a large closed dock and a smaller open basin as recommended by the Engineer of the Trust. Two official members, themselves Engineers, disagree with the majority, pronounce a dock system to be experimental, and with a timidity which verges into obstructiveness recommend the execution of the small open basin, leaving the large dock to be built after the results of the working of the basin are known. Another official, high in office and in the favour of Government, will have no system of docks at all. Without reflection, and under the influence of bad advice, this official flings forth a protest against docks in Bombay, and vows that they will destroy life by reason of their unhealthiness, and will cause a pestilence in the city. The majority of the Port Trustees stand amazed at the opposition which some of the official members offer to the execution of the dock system; their amazement, however, is not diminished when they find a new commercial member added to the Trust who disagrees with both parties and prefers to have the dock executed and the basin left alone, at least for the present. With all these unfortunate "dissents," the papers have gone up to Government, to be teazed, twisted, and tried, and finally "resolutioned" upon. It is probable that the Public Works Secretary to Government is just the man to deal with a public question referred to his department in this unsatisfactory manner. Colonel Kennedy has been trained in the controversial school of Sir Bartle Frere. Without giving his opponents a chance of life he will extinguish them with ink, soap and glycerine. Taking full advantage of the "dissents," the gallant Colonel will probably find reason to recommend just what the majority of the Trustees do not require. However this may be, the papers are now on their way to the Governor-General, and will be discussed in Agra with Sir Philip Wodehouse. The result of this discussion is of the greatest importance to the trade of Bombay. We look to Lord Northbrook to discern the commercial wants of this city, and to sanction the immediate execution of both dock and basin, in the assurance that the proposed scheme has been long and carefully considered and agreed to by all unbiassed men.

We have said that a want of unanimity amongst the Port Trustees on such a vital question as a dock system is a matter of regret. To this it may be replied that the Trustees could not conscientiously discharge their duties by agreeing to what they did not approve. But this supposes that the Trustees could not consult their Engineer, or that the Engineer was not open to reason. After going carefully over the plans in consultation with the Engineer, and after each Trustee had enjoyed the opportunity of urging his own objections to any part of the scheme, the minority would have acted with grace to themselves by withdrawing their opposition and refraining from writing "dissents." This at least is the course usually followed by public bodies in civilized countries, and it has been sanctified by age. But the Bombay Port Trust is a youthful institution, and it betrays the unsteady characteristics of youth. Its blood is hot, and it is flushed with a superabundance of health and spirits: hence if every member of the Trust does not agree with every other member, whether young or old, the disagreement must be signalled by a written "dissent." If public bodies were always influenced as some of the dissenting members of the Port Trust have been, "dissent" writing would become fashionable, obstructiveness would prevail, and public bodies would become utterly discredited. Within the Council-room of the Port Trust there is abundant opportunity for argument and protestation, but after a hard-fought battle it is only seemly that the minority should accept defeat. It was Sydney Smith, we believe, who first adopted the plan of assuring minorities they were always right and the majorities always wrong, and we feel ourselves justified in following in the wake of an authority so eminent and expressing our conviction that Colonels Ballard and Hancock, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, and Mr. Kittredge, are all right in their several ways, and that they have perfectly cleared themselves of being suspected of entertaining the blind views of the majority of the members of the Trust. Henceforth we regard them as disinterested dissentients, and with this they should rest content. It was our misfortune that we could not foresee that these dissentients would never agree to anything that might be proposed by the majority, had we been sure that this was the principle upon which the members of the Port Trust intended to conduct *public* business, our reminder about what was expected of public bodies would have been a dinin stere before. It is not too late yet. The trade of Bombay cannot together have the wet docks of Mr. Ormiston and the no docks of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft. But it may be urged that the Hon. Colonel Kennedy will decide between the contending parties. Then what a blessing it is to have the gallant Colonel amongst us, were it not for the P. W. D. feather in his cap! The dispute is about providing facilities for commerce, and for once in the history of commerce the question rests for decision with the soldier as distinguished from the sailor. The sailor looks on amazed at the Indian system of Government, and exclaims "You are a rum set of fellows."

Let us suppose that the effect of all the "dissents" that have been put forth by sceptical members of the Port Trust is to knock the Docks on the head altogether, then the responsibility of injuriously affecting the trade of Bombay rests with the minority, and it is incumbent upon them to satisfy the dock users that their "dissents" were good for the trade. They can satisfy themselves, we are sure, but that is not the reason why they were made members of the Trust. They were placed upon the Trust to satisfy the trade, and if they do not satisfy the trade, public confidence in them is gone, and their further use at the Board is questionable. It is not in accord with conscience for any public man to continue to serve in a post in which he is distrusted. We shall soon know the result of the reference about wet docks in Bombay which has now been made to the Government of India, and it will then be time enough more fully to explain our views regarding what is expected of public men who are placed in situations of trust. The trade of Bombay means the life of Bombay, and although official men may prefer to live in a deserted poverty-stricken city where nobody will bother them about docks or anything else, the times are not such as to allow great national interests to be trifled with or made subservient to party purposes. When public men cannot work together without writing long rigmarole "dissents," let them do the next best thing and resign their places to men who can feel that life is short, that public advancement is a requirement of the age, and that when a great city of trade is not going ahead it is surely making stern way. Let the fees of the Port Trustees be doubled if need be, but let men be selected who understand the value of time and money, and whose sojourn in India is not influenced by the prospect of large pensions earned by the writing of half jocose and ill-timed "dissents."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IT was with real pleasure that we heard of the nomination of Mr. James Taylor to be Sheriff of Bombay in the ensuing year. After the nomination had been made public a correspondent, we notice, writes to the *Times of India* urging, in reference to the Shrievalty, "the claim which Dr. Blaney has, not only on public gratitude, but on Government, for the disinterested labours in the cause of the public weal." The correspondent is certainly "late in the day;" but this reference to Dr. Blaney brings to our recollection that he was last year spoken of as likely to be appointed Sheriff, and that the feeling was pretty general that he was more than any of the other men spoken of worthy of the nomination; but he was then set aside in order that the Health Officer (Dr. Hewlett would have had us believe that the duties of that office alone were sufficient to kill any man but himself), and Coroner might be rewarded for the hard work which he was continually telling us he was doing. So far as public life is concerned Dr. Blaney is, we should think, the oldest European resident in Bombay, and for many years past not a single subject affecting the city has been discussed without his taking a part in the discussion, and his great local experience has given his advice a very high value. In municipal affairs generally, and on Municipal Committees of all kinds, Dr. Blaney has been an indefatigable worker, and if any one has earned the gratitude of the entire community by his services to the town we believe that man to be Dr. Blaney. This may perhaps be kept in mind when the nomination to the Shrievalty is made for 1875.

WE suppose that if the prayers of the righteous man availeth much, the praise of vernacular journals ought to avail the *Times of India* a great deal in establishing itself as "the leading journal of the Presidency." A week ago that journal garbled a translation from an obscure vernacular print by which it referred to itself in its own local columns as "the leading journal." The *Indian Statesman* detected the trick, and pointed out that the *Times of India's* translation from the *Rast Goftar* contained not a word about the *Times of India's* leading journalship. The *Rast Goftar* replied, and the *Times of India* quoted the reply with great approval, that if it did not say the *Times of India* was the leading journal, it meant to say so—which at all events showed that the translator employed by our contemporary is a very clever and subtle-minded person. The *Times of India* must be proud of him, and perhaps it will find him worth his weight in gold if it employs his talent for discovering meanings upon, say, a few of the leading articles and the whole of "The Whims of the Week." It must always be satisfactory, however, to our contemporary to have its praises sounded in English without having to manufacture these for itself out of the vernacular. Therefore a leading article which appears this week in the *Guzerat Mitra* must delight its heart. The subject of that article is "The Leading Journal." We are informed that in this Presidency one can do without the *Gazette* or the *Statesman*, but cannot do without the *Times of India*. We are also told that the *Guzerat Mitra* knows as a matter of fact that in places where the *Times of India* is known the "name of the others is not so much as heard of, unless it may be by a casual reference in the *Guzerat Mitra*." Generous *Mitra*! to make even a casual reference to ourselves in the obscure places whose illumination is chiefly left to the *Times of India* and itself. The *Guzerat Mitra* does not think that in point of information the *Times of India* yields to an Indian journal, which of course is just what ought to be expected from a "leading journal." Yet the *Guzerat Mitra* is fearlessly impartial, and tells its "leading journal" that if "at present it were to seek less for worthless information, for out-station gossip, and for commonplace observations of men who write without clear knowledge, than for purity of style or nobleness of sentiment, we do not think it would have much to fear its daily contemporaries on this side of India." As to the *Indian Statesman*, the *Guzerat Mitra* thinks its editorials might be as well published in Melbourne or Sydney as in Bombay.

> "Now, *Indian Statesman*, hold thine own,
> No maiden's hand is round thee thrown,"

when the *Guzerat Mitra* tackles you. The *Mitra* says you have "a quality to write interminable articles on almost nothing," and thinks that if you have the moral courage to read the "four last numbers of the *Guzerat Mitra* the conceit will be knocked out of your head." We quite agree with the *Mitra* here. For the particular benefit apparently of the editor of the *Indian Statesman*, the *Guzerat Mitra* says that "editors of newspapers, like all good men, ought to follow the advice of the inspired bard—

> "Nor from the seat of scornful pride,
> Casts forth his eyes abroad,
> But with humility and awe
> Still walks before his God."

Then to show its belief in its own sentiments about modesty, the *Mitra* throws out the following challenge to the *Statesman*—a challenge which we really hope our contemporary will not be so dastardly as refuse to accept:—"But how many English writers there are, ignorant even of the science and art of composition, who will affect to treat with scorn such an article as the one we wrote in our last issue entitled 'Indian Gambetta.' On behalf of the writer of that article we are prepared to present the editor of the *Indian Statesman* with five gold coins if he can show any article superior or even equal to it in boldness of sentiment and of style printed in his editorial columns ever since the establishment of his newspaper." But even for the sake of giving the *Indian Statesman* an opportunity of honestly winning "five gold coins," we do not think it altogether fair for the *Mitra* to address a challenge of such an awful description to any but the "leading journal," which manifestly is the only newspaper fit to cope with the profundity, wisdom, and elegance of the *Guzerat Mitra* in its article "The Indian Gambetta," or any other article.

THE Baroda Commission commenced their sittings on the 12th inst. A proclamation has been issued by Colonel Phayre, at the request of the Commission, calling upon those who have complaints to prefer them, and upon those who have already complained against the Maharaja to come before the Commission and substantiate the same, and that they would be protected from any molestation from either the Gaekwar or any of his karbharees. It will be remembered that some time ago Bhow Khedkur, at one time the great favourite of the Gaekwar, was compelled to leave Baroda on account of his having furnished some State information to a native author. Latterly it was given out that Khedkur had been re-appointed by the Maharaja as his Dewan, but this statement seems to be unfounded, for we now learn from a native journal that Bhow Khedkur has arrived at Baroda to assist the Commission which is now sitting there. We mentioned yesterday that Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, late a Judge of the High Court, had been engaged by H. H. Mulharao as his vakeel to represent him before the Baroda Commission. We now learn that on his arriving at Baroda Colonel Phayre, the Resident, intimated to him that he would not be allowed to appear for the Maharaja. We have not heard as yet what further steps Mr. Nanabhai intends to take.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, 17TH NOVEMBER.

The English troops have disembarked at Elmina and defeated the Ashantees in a brisk skirmish; they also burnt five villages of the Ashantees, and broke up their great camp; twenty-eight English were wounded.

PARIS, 17TH NOVEMBER.

General Letellier-Valazé, a Republican, has been elected member of the Deputies. The elections for four other vacancies have been ordered. The Assembly has introduced and declared urgent a Bill rendering officers of the Army eligible.

PENANG, 17TH NOVEMBER.

Cholera is reported to be raging still in Batavia.

LONDON, 15TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market closed steady but not active.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅝d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅞d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43.
Chartered Bank Shares	£14.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22.
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£40.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£29,250,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£120,500,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	95.
4½ do. do.	97.
5½ do. do.	107.
Bar Silver	57⅞.
Consols, for account	92⅝.

The market rate of discount is now 8½ per cent.

THE local Government have ordered that for the future gold and bullion shall be exempted from payment of octroi duty throughout the Punjab.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rangoon Mail* at Mandalay says that Mr. T. T. Cooper, before starting from Mandalay to Bhamo, was presented by the King of Burmah with a gold umbrella as a mark of His Majesty's favour.

A CALCUTTA paper says that until a competent man is found as a successor to Mr. Clarke, the late Engineer to the Municipality, it has been determined to engage the services of an Officiating Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

THE Commander-in-Chief is reported to have been so pleased with the state of the convalescent depôt at Landour that he called Colonel Angelo to the front after parade and complimented him on the subject. It is also stated that Colonel Angelo has been allowed to remain in command of the depôt until next April.

YESTERDAY Lieutenant England's trial by court-martial commenced in the mess-house of the 19th N. I.—Colonel Bond, president. We cannot publish yet the nature of the evidence which was taken, but this we may say, that the members of the court are first-class men of known character and ability, and the interests of justice and mercy are safe in their hands.

A LUCKNOW contemporary tells us that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived at Lucknow on Friday morning, and was met at the railway station by the Commissioner of Oudh, in whose carriage he proceeded to Darool-safa palace, where His Excellency purposed remaining whilst viewing the sights of the city.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY and Extra Assistant Commissioner Burkat Ali Khan Bahadoor, who escorted the Yarkand Envoy through India to the confines of the Cashmere territory, have both received the thanks of the Government of India for the commendable manner in which they carried out the duties entrusted to them. Both these officers have returned to the Punjaub.

IN his report on the Kistna District, in Madras, Colonel Applegarth says that valuable diamonds are to be found at a village called Puttial, about sixteen miles from Bezwara, on the Secundrabad road. It is stated that the kohinoor was found here, and that when found it weighed 793 carats. The right of digging for diamonds belongs to the Nizam.

A NEW phase of the European vagrant disease has been presented in Calcutta. Last Tuesday night, a Mr. Robinson, whilst crossing the Maidan, was attacked by three or four of these worthies, and beaten most fearfully, his head being cut. The men who committed the assault made themselves scarce before assistance could be rendered.

BETTING on the races, we read, has become quite a rage among the well-to-do females of the Burmese community. An observer may in his walks hear these ladies, in their respective domiciles, loudly discussing the merits of the different horses and comparing results of their speculations upon them. We wonder if they could give us a straight tip for the next Rangoon races?

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and Lady Haines, left Ootacamund on Saturday, accompanied by Colonel Silver and Major St. Hill, A.D.C. At Pathanoor, Sir Frederick will be met by Colonel O'Connell, and will from thence with that officer and Major St. Hill, proceed on a tour of inspection to Cannanore, Calicut, and Mulliapooram. Lady Haines proceeds direct to Madras escorted by Colonel Silver.

THE *Indian Daily News* states that on Sunday evening, at the general meeting of the Satana Dharma Rakshani Sabha, some appropriate prayers in Sanskrit verse by the Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor, having special reference to the present scarcity, and intended to evoke God's blessing, were to be sung by the chief priest. This movement is at the suggestion of the venerable president, and it was hoped that large numbers would be present.

BY a private telegram received yesterday we learn that the consideration of the Rent and Revenue Bills was postponed in Council yesterday in view of further discussion in committee. The chief clause remaining for consideration is that relating to privileged tenants. Sir William Muir is added to the Select Committee. The Governor of Bombay was present as a visitor. The Viceroy returned visits to the assembled Chiefs yesterday morning and afternoon.

DR. HUTCHESON, Medical Missionary of the Church of Scotland, has arrived at Chumba from Sealkote to take charge of the Chumba Mission, on Mr. Fergusson's departure for England. Chumba, like the neighbouring state, Cashmere, presents, many say, a hopeful opening for medical missionary work. The Rev. John Thomson, of St. Mary's parish, Hawick, Scotland, has presented the mission with a select and valuable theological and miscellaneous library of over 600 volumes.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Rajpore, Zillah Bhangulpore, to the *Englishman*—"On the night of the 7th instant I witnessed a strange phenomenon, which the natives take for a sign of evil times. At 9 o'clock, a long rolling sound was heard, more like that of a railway train in motion than anything else. The sound ceased for a few seconds, when it was heard again, and the heavens were for a moment filled with a vivid radiance. It was bright moonlight, and there was not the faintest shadow of a cloud in any direction.

A FEW days since a police naik was murdered by a life convict at Baroda. The murdered man, it would appear, was silly enough to be deluded by his prisoner into the belief that he could instruct him in alchemy, and, with a view to receive a lesson, had accompanied him to the river side. Arrived here the convict taught him alchemy "with a vengeance," or at all events let him into the "great secret," for seizing his guardian's sword he shortened him by a head and decamped. He had not been traced when the information reached us.

THE Yarkand Envoy, H. E. Syud Yacoob Khan, and suite, we learn from the correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion*, arrived at Snadullah, on the evening of the 24th October, all well and highly gratified at the kindness and assistance which he has experienced at the hands of the British and Cashmere officials. His Excellency was to dine with Mr. Forsyth the same evening, and the united camps were to set forward the following day *en route* for Yarkand. An interesting letter, from the same correspondent, descriptive of the progress of the embassy, will be found in another column.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes a letter on the harbour question. The writer is entirely opposed to a breakwater, but advocates the construction of a closed harbour. The opponents of the latter scheme were principally frightened at the silt difficulty, but experience of late years shows that there is not so much to be feared on this score, where the beach is sandy. More than one engineer is said to have become a convert to the closed harbour project after viewing the works at Port Said. It is said there is every prospect of Mr. Parkes's scheme being adopted by the Madras Government, which, if carried out would be of untold benefit to Madras.

MR. JUSTICE WILKINSON delivered judgment in the Adley Divorce Case at Lahore on Wednesday last. Two separate charges of adultery were alleged in the petition, one at Umballa, the other at Umritsur. In the former instance, he found that the charge had not been proved, but in the latter he found a true bill against both the respondents. The pleas of condonation and collusion had been raised by the defence, but on these issues the Judge ruled that, though the conduct of the petitioner might have been indiscreet, it did not amount to a condonation of the offence committed against him; he was also of opinion that the latter plea had also failed; and granted a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage with all costs, both of the Court and incidental, against the co-respondent. The suit was not one for damages.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Coconada to a Madras paper:—"This usually quiet little town was startled this morning by a dreadful tragedy. A young man of the name of Spencer, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Bowden Brothers, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a gun. The why or the wherefore has not transpired. He was a young man of about 27 years of age, and all who knew him concur in thinking that he was the last man who would have been capable of such an atrocious act as raising his own hands against himself. He was ailing from Monday last and, strange to say, he got the instrument of destruction from his own employer, Mr. Bowden, on Sunday, and staid away from office since Monday, so that he must have meditated self-destruction from that time. He leaves a wife and child, both young. From the appearance of the body death must have been instantaneous."

IT is somewhat worthy of remark that the *Delhi Gazette*, one of the oldest established mofussil papers and published at Agra, in its issue of Saturday last, devotes exactly one dozen lines to a notice of the Viceroy's entry into the city. Here is what is said upon the occasion:—"His Excellency the Viceroy entered Agra yesterday morning as arranged, punctual as to time and strictly correct as to programme. It will be the duty of our young and romantic Special to describe the scene and the procession, and all else appertaining to his department. In this place we may not chronicle more than simple and sober facts. The fact with reference to the reception and entry of His Excellency the Viceroy is, that the whole business was admirably managed. The mounted troops were utilized, and there were two bands in the *cortège*." The "young and romantic Special" however has not as yet spoken—probably his feelings were too many for him.

THE Governor of Madras and Lady Hobart and Captain and Mrs. Andry left Ootacamund on Wednesday for Coonoor *en route* for Bangalore. They were joined at Coonoor by Captains Richard and Willoughby and Dr. Furnell, and after descending the ghaut, were conveyed by special train from Metapollium, arriving at Bangalore on Friday morning at 7-30. His Excellency was received by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, the Commander of the division and his staff, and the several heads of departments. An escort of the 18th Hussars was in waiting under Lieut. Bolton, and a detachment of the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment formed the guard of honour. The party proceeded to Government House, where Lord and Lady Hobart were received by Mrs. Meade, whose guests they will be during their stay at Bangalore. His Excellency held a levée in the afternoon, and the ladies of the station were received by Lady Hobart. The Governor and suite were to visit the Oosoor Remount Depôt on Saturday, and in the evening a grand gala was to take place at the Lal Bagh with a display of fireworks.

THE following is an abstract of the latest intelligence regarding the state of the crops in the eastern districts of the N. W. P.:—Ghazeepore, 13th November.—Hope of rain gone. Wheat slightly dearer than last week. About a three-fourth rubbee crop expected. No actual distress at present. Benares.—One-fourth of rubbee area not sown, but where sown looks well. Prices stationary. Mirzapore, 9th November.—Prospects worse than reported last week as to rice crop in north, which is only a four-anna crop. In the south there is grain sufficient to support the people up to January or February. New bajra coming into market, 1[illegible] seers per rupee; one seer cheaper than last week. Goruckpore, 10th November.—Reports less gloomy. The land unsown with rubbee is land which had been sown with rice. Other rubbee land sown after being irrigated. Sugar cane pretty good. No export as yet to Bengal. Prices a little easier. Bustee, 10th November.—Prospects much the same as last week. Prices stationary. Condition depends greatly on the winter rains. Azimgurh.—Distress anticipated, but not famine. Jounpore.—Maize crop short; early rice scanty; late rice a total failure. Rubbee area nearly up to average, and its prospects fair. General remark—Most of Allahabad khurreef, except cotton and rice, not less than average, and in some parts above average. Rubbee harvest should be very good, with favourable winter rain. A full area sown.

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MILITARY ITEMS.

Lieutenant Smith, 49th Foot, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Indore, vice Captain Nason.

A list has been published of the successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Staff College, held under the direction of the Director-General of Military Education. The following candidates are recommended for admission, and will join the College on the 1st of February next:—Lieut. W. G. Morris, R. E., 2,489 marks; Lieut J. H. G. Browne, R. H. A., 2,227; Lieut. and Capt. Hon. E. Primrose, 2nd Bat. Grenadier Guards, 2,135; Lieut. R. F. Walker, 30th Foot, 2,061; Capt. B. M. Dawes, 100th Foot, 2,022; Capt. W. B. Hall, R. A. 2,020; Lieut W. A. Yule, 1st Bat 21st Foot, 1,982; Lieut. H. E. C. Kitchener, 46th Foot, 1,948; Lieut. F. W. James, 1st Bat. 9th Foot, 1,927; Capt. H. S. Brownrigg, 3rd Bat. Rifle Brigade, 1,926; Capt. S. E. Orr, 94th Foot, 1,850; Capt. G. A. Noyes, R. A., 1,830; Capt. T. Kelly, 1st Bat. 2nd Foot, 1,809; Lieut. R. Elias, 59th Foot, 1,802; Capt. F. H. Dyke, 69th Foot, 1,721; Capt. R. L. H. Curtois, 1st Bat. 16th Foot, 1,693; Capt. J. G. Stopford, 32nd Foot, 1,668; Lieut. A. Glen, 2nd Bat. 10th Foot, 1,631; Lieut. E. Wardroper, 107th Foot, 1,585. The following candidates were qualified, but there are no further vacancies:—Lieut T. J. R. Mallock, 2nd Bat. 7th Foot, 1,578; Lieut. W. A. Eardley Wilmot, 2nd Bat. 5th Foot; 1,572; Lieut. T. Freeman, 70th Foot, 1,548; Capt. W. Money, 61st Foot, 1,529; Lieut A. G. Impey, 107th Foot, 1,514; Lieut. A. Herdman, 5th Lancers, 1,504; Lieut. J. S. Walker, 40th Foot, 1,460; Capt. E. L. Clarke, 103rd Foot, 1,426; Lieut. W. Provost, 91st Foot, 1,424.

SKETCHES ON THE RED SEA.

MASSOWA TO ADEN.

Those passengers who comfortably journey first class by the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s beautiful steamers and then complain so greatly of the supposed discomforts of their vessel, should try to rough it in an open boat from Massowa to Hodeida, Mocha and Aden, and then contrast the difference of European and Egyptian arrangements for the comfort of their passengers. We once had occasion to leave Massowa for Aden, and are not likely to forget the pleasures of that trip, and we will faintly endeavour to describe our journey—a journey by the way which has been probably made by hundreds of others besides ourselves. We had been waiting over a week at Massowa, and hailed with delight the news that a "ship" was going to start for Hodeida and Mocha and from thence to Aden. Our arrangements for departure were rapidly made, and a passage secured, and then we went to take possession of our berth. At this time there were about sixty small craft in harbour, and our "ship" turned out to be the very smallest of these—in fact it was simply an open boat 36 feet long, and the berth was any place one could find on the quarter-deck. There being no other possible means of leaving Massowa, we were compelled to put up with the "ship" and then turned to examine our fellow passengers and crew. We found two other passengers, a German and a native, the former bound for Zeila and the latter for Hodeida, whilst we intended to go to Aden. The crew consisted of six men, a pilot, and the captain. We found that for the modest sum of 40 dollars, or 80 rupees, that we had the privilege of going in the "ship," but that we had to find ourselves in provisions, &c. Now this was check number one, for those persons who know Massowa are aware that, although you may be burdened with thousands of dollars by way of surplus, you cannot always satisfy the cravings of the inner man. There is no Apollo Bunder there, no Mr. Smith, to give one good chops and steaks at a reasonable price; no ice, no comfort; simply a coral rock and water. If by chance a wretched cow makes its appearance in the bazaar it is eagerly bought up at prices which would astonish a Smithfield butcher. Fowls and eggs, eggs and fowls, varied by some thin and tough goat or sheep, constitute the chief ingredients of food, and these must be bought early in the morning, so that when we were informed at 5 P.M. that we were to start at 8-30 P.M., we were anything but satisfied to find provisions not procurable. Help however, was at hand. One gentleman, a Frenchman, resident at Massowa, kindly sent some mutton. The Consul sent us some claret, and we bought some fish, some sardines, bread and onions, and on this frugal store prepared to embark. We were on board by 8 o'clock, and although all was ready to start it appeared the captain had not made arrangements with the clerk of the weather, for there was no wind. However, at about midnight, the wind sprung up, and we slowly drifted from that hated rock, Massowa. We found after starting that we should arrive somewhere at some time, the captain being entirely at the mercy of the wind, such minor affairs as chart and compass were totally ignored by the gallant Egyptian, and he simply informed us we were going to run before the wind to Hodeida. We remained some time at the island of Dhalak, for some reason best known to our captain, who by the way was a very good fellow, and then again started *en route* for somewhere. Our meals were served anyhow, cooking was nearly impossible, and discomfort reigned supreme. Our berth on the quarter-deck was simply wretched, and one-half of it was lumbered with our baggage and provisions. It is however but just to say that the captain and his crew did all they possibly could to make us comfortable; they did their best to rig up a substitute for an awning to keep off the rays of the sun, but we really suffered greatly from heat at day and dew at night. After leaving Dhalak we experienced very bad weather, and this increased our miseries. The next day we passed a large ship, the Punjab, of Calcutta, and on enquiry found we had missed Hodeida altogether and were somewhere off the coast near Mocha. It being impossible to run for Hodeida we made for Mocha or somewhere, to the intense disgust of the Egyptian gentleman, our fellow passenger, who was in a great hurry, he having been sent on Government business. At night-fall we anchored off a reef, and there remained until daylight next morning, when to our delight the pilot recognised land-marks which informed him that we were off Mocha (we might have been near Perim for all he knew about the matter when the boat anchored the previous evening), we weighed and started, and before sunrise we were safely in Mocha harbour. We had certainly anticipated our arrival at Mocha with pleasure, but remember it was our first visit. Our astonishment may be well imagined when the fine and beautifully built houses which we had seen from the sea turned out to be ruins on land. We shall never forget this city of silence and desolation. We sent for an interpreter, Mahomed Ali, a man who understood English well, and under his guidance went to look about the city and its environs. On landing he first took us to a café close to the Custom House, where we imbibed pure Mocha. We daresay it is an acquired taste to drink coffee without either sugar or milk, but must here express our opinion that it is not nice, but it appears to be customary in Mocha to ask for sugar, for which you pay extra, so we remedied the matter to our entire satisfaction and then sent for the captain to ascertain what his intentions were in reference to starting for Aden. Whereupon he calmly informed us that he was not going there at all, or in the event of our insisting on our agreement being carried out he firmly intended going back to Hodeida with his Government passenger, who was furious at the delay, and then would take us on; but we must go with him as he might not be able to make Mocha on his return. Now here was a case, no other known vessel going to Aden, and the choice between remaining in a city of ruins with no hotel in it and where nothing is procurable—we mean in the liquid line—or venturing again in the open boat with a chance of being blown about somewhere to some port on the Red Sea. We demanded time for reflection and told the captain to call again at the same coffee-shop at four in the afternoon. The German gentleman had come to us and had joined in the argument, and now asked us what we intended doing. We had letters from the Egyptian Government to Abu Becker, the Sheik of Tajurra, and he was fortunately in Mocha. We desired and obtained an audience with this chief, presented our letters, and were at once politely informed that a vessel (a dhow) then in harbour, was at our service to proceed to Aden in. We were well received and entertained by the Sheik, who gave us letters to his agent at Aden, to deliver for him on our arrival there. The point of difficulty as to leaving, having been cleared up, we interviewed the captain of the dhow and found him to be a very decent fellow, but with great ideas as to dollars, and having again taken coffee, we proceeded to view the town. Our guide and interpreter was really splendid; he was the first and only man—Egyptian, Nubian, Turkish or Abyssinian—we had met who scorned to cheat us. Not only would Mahomed Ali not "do" us himself, but he declined letting any one else cheat us. He was really a trump-card, he arranged everything for us, settled with the boatmen for shifting our baggage from the boat to the dhow, paid for coffee, saw after us, and in fact behaved properly, and when leaving Mocha after a stay of four days he refused to take more than two dollars or four rupees for his trouble, saying "No, sir, we like all English people, we not like see them robbed. My nickname Bumboat Johnny, my real name Mahomed Ali. When you come back you come to me, and I'll see no one cheat you." It was all in vain that we pressed the money on him. "One rupee a day more than enough, Sir," was his only reply, and he really stuck to his charge. We confidently recommend him to any traveller, who, like ourselves, being ignorant of Arabic, may find himself in Mocha and want a guide or interpeter. Bumboat Johnny led us through street after street of ruined houses until we arrived at the bazaar, a dirty lane leading from the town to an old and once very strong fort. The guns are still in position, but are rusty and spoilt; heaps of cannon balls and shot and unfilled shell lay scattered about, and here as everywhere in Mocha desolation reigns supreme. Passing through what had evidently been the main guard, we emerged into the new native portion of the town and then went to what Bumboat Johnny declared to be the A No. 1 of the coffee shops of Mocha. It struck us as being a dirty shed. We then examined the two other ruined forts, the mosques, and the ancient burial-ground, and wandered among the date groves. One thing has struck us as a curious fact that in Suez, Jedda, Sonakim, Massowa and Mocha, the coast towns we have visited on the Red Sea, that the youth of these places embellish the walls of the houses with drawings of ships, instead of the beautiful "Bill-Stumps-his mark" like inscriptions to be met with in London. Go where you will some abortive attempt at a ship is to be seen on the wall—from the A 1 Lloyds to the African dhow. Some of them are even well done. As far as we could make out, steamers are the rage in Mocha. After wandering about for a long time and making a few purchases of Mocha mats and baskets, we packed up our provisions and went on board Aboo Becker's dhow, where we preferred sleeping to remaining the night on land. We reached the dhow safely, which we certainly never expected to do, considering that our barque was nothing more than a scooped out tree just capable of holding three persons. The view from the dhow was certainly pretty; to the west the sun was just going down in a sea of fire in which we could see two P. & O. steamers passing each other. To the east lay Mocha, so dead and quiet, with its long esplanade and its towering minarets, and its deserted harbour: no shipping, nothing to mark the great and powerful city it once had been; the only signs of life about the place being some hundreds of diver birds looking after their supper. This put us in mind of our own meal, and after having taken it, we retired to rest in the state room, from which however we were shortly driven, and had to take refuge from the too numerous cockroaches, on deck, where we finished the night in peace.

We remained three days longer in Mocha, and so did the "ship" we came in, for the wind was against her proceeding to Hodeida, and we are inclined to think that neither the Government passenger, nor the captain and crew, were overpleased at the detention. We left early on the fifth morning, and at 7 P.M. sighted the Perim light. We remained off Perim for the night, and at noon next day found ourselves at Mala Bunder, Aden, where after clearing the quarantine we landed, and were not sorry half an hour afterwards to find ourselves in Suel's Hotel at Steamer Point, where we remained until the P. and O. steamer from Suez arrived. We went on board this most comfortable steamer, which was amply supplied with everything, and could not help being amused at some disparaging remarks made as to accommodation and table, while at the moment we certainly felt inclined to wish that the person who made them might one day be compelled to undertake the same trip in the same boat and under the same circumstances as ourselves, and then give his views as to which was most comfortable. Having now taken a glance at the Journey from Massowa to Aden, on a future occasion we will start from Suez and sketch a pleasure trip from that port to Jedda and Sonakim back to our starting-point Massowa.

HYACINTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should be much obliged if some of your readers would inform me if hyacinths can be grown in this country, and if so how.

17th November. CARFAX.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had fully expected that the Band of H. E. the Governor would have attended the Esplanade stand ere this, as it arrived in Bombay several days ago. Surely during the absence of the Governor in the North-West Provinces it must be idling at Parell. Every year during the cold season the Band used to enliven the dull hours of an evening by its playing at the Esplanade band-stand twice a week, and at the Victoria Gardens once a week. If this practice were resumed, we shall have bands (including the Town Band) playing throughout the week. It is useless to expect the Governor's Band to play in Bombay all the year round, as it travels with His Excellency to Poona and Mahableshwur; but it is not unreasonable to expect it during its sojourn here to come out twice a week for the entertainment of the public, out of whose pocket it is maintained.

Bombay, 17th November. E R. R.

WHERE ARE WE PROTESTANTS DRIFTING TO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The above question forced itself upon my mind in my devotional exercises on Sunday evening. I have only been to evening service at the Cathedral once, during the Bishop's absence from Bombay; and as I rather like his sermons, I went this evening to hear him, and was not disappointed. I enjoy the beautiful service of the Church, as much as I do the sermon, when devotionally and sincerely read. But, unfortunately forms and ceremonies too often abstract the mind, and lead it away from the vein of devotion in which it would run did these not exist in such numbers. What appeared to me a new one was enacted in the Cathedral this evening.

I was seated but a few minutes, when the choir marched up the aisle. At their approach, here and there, amidst the congregation, a solitary member stood up. I had the curiosity to glance around the church, and counted in all twelve standing. It struck me as something so exceedingly strange, to see a congregation thus publicly announcing the divisions that exist among them, and the expressive words of our Lord came into my mind:—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." Would it not be well for the twelve to waive their opinion on this subject and give in to the majority? Will you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers who are up in such matters kindly inform me what idea is expressed or wished to be conveyed in the act of standing up as the choir enter? Is it done as a mark of respect as a sort of an acknowledgment of their more immediate attendance upon divine worship or at the altar? or is it intended as a capstone to the already too great formula observed?

Such thoughts as these, I am sorry to say, abstracted my mind for a short time when matter for further consideration presented itself. Amongst those who stood was a gentleman on my right. As the "Apostles' Creed" was being said, and when we had arrived at the words, "*The resurrection* of the body, and the life everlasting," to my surprise he raised his right hand and made the sign of the cross, which was repeatedly done throughout the service. Remember, I don't say there was anything wrong in his doing so, but what I object to is such worship being called Protestant. I wondered if all the others who stood did this, and then I thought, if so, this would explain the standing up business. We all know the esteem, reverence, yea almost worship, bestowed by the Roman Catholics on their clergy, from the Pope downwards, so that we need not wonder at any new form of expressing this which may be introduced. But why should Protestants and Protestant churches profess to be what they are not? Why march under false colours? There is nothing dishonourable in being a Roman Catholic. Every true Protestant will give him the right hand of fellowship and overlook the difference in opinions, but we all scorn the cringing, creeping mortal, or body of mortals, who hoist the wrong flag, professing to be what they are not.

Surely such worship is not what is generally termed "High Churchism." If so, both Protestants and Roman Catholics should disacknowledge such a body; for they are neither one thing nor another, but, like the worshippers of Baal, "halters between two opinions."

They like the old form of worship, with its altars, crosses, and candlesticks, but they object to the old name and the generally received opinion that the Catholics are of the lowest order of the people, and they conclude it is more creditable to belong to the State, or High Church party, than to poor discarded Pio and his lowly followers. Well may we ask the question,—"Where are we drifting to"? What will be the end of all this? Will the English Protestant Church relapse again to the old forms and dogmas, for the abolition of which so many of our forefathers gave up their lives, after a life of persecution, misery, and distress? Surely not. Still it looks very much like it.

England with her pilgrimages and her Protestant Church, with her crosses, altar lights, surpliced and would-be-worshipped choir and clergy; in a word, her High-Churchism, or nominal Protestant-Romanism, betokens danger to Protestantism, and consequently to liberty.

It well becomes us to give this matter our most serious consideration, and to awake to our true position ere it be too late.

I have no apology to offer for the length of this letter, the matter is of so great importance; nor do I think I need ask pardon for winding up the Lord's day by penning it.

16th November LIBERTAS.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COOMPTA, 13th November.

The Assistant Commissioner of Salt Customs, while on inspection lately, discovered some extensive frauds at Honore and Byloor. Four carcoons at the former and two at the latter place have consequently been suspended. The cases are under investigation.

Mr. Middleton, the Assistant Collector, returned from Modeshwar, and left for Sirsee about three days ago. He is on tour now, and in addition to his usual duties is, I believe, engaged in ascertaining the productiveness of the soil. The manner in which this knowledge is hoped to be procured, is by choosing a field, measuring its area, and having it reaped, and the corn threshed and weighed—all this is done in the presence of the Assistant Collector. An average struck between the various results will, I suppose, be taken to be the result sought. This information is of course required for the purpose of finding out whether there is any real ground for the complaint of the cultivators, that the present assessment amounts to about one-third of the produce of their lands.

I see one of the Bombay folk, Dr. Dallas, has just returned here from having been to see the magnificent falls of Gairsoppa. He is waiting for the next steamer, I expect, to take him back to Bombay. This is about the best time, I am told, for undertaking an excursion to the falls, not only is the weather favourable for travelling, but the falls are best seen and the prospect around best enjoyed just now. The body of water falling into the chasm is certainly not so great at this season of the year as it is during the monsoons, but at the latter time the grandeur and impressiveness of the scene are obscured by mists that generally hang around, and consequently the sublime feelings that the sight of a vast volume of water thundering down into a ravine a thousand feet deep is calculated to awaken, are not realized.

The Dewalee passed off here in the same manner as it seems to have done in almost every other place, viz., without any pretensions to splendour. The slackness of trade is averred as the cause of the poor illuminations and the general indigence that characterized the whole affair. Some ten years ago a savage custom prevailed here during this festival. A number of men, generally from eight to twelve, provided with slings and cumlies (coarse country blankets)—the latter to answer in the place of shield—formed two equal parties and arrayed themselves against each other. Umpires were chosen, and when all was ready they commenced slinging stones, usually of a few pounds in weight, at each other in the most ferocious and determined manner, and continued to do so till blood was drawn, which meant the wounding of a man; immediately upon this being accomplished, if the umpires did not at once declare the side that caused the wound victorious, the men composing it became seized with a kind of fanaticism, and furiously hurled their deadly missiles, sometimes with terrible effect, at the unfortunate man of the opposite party who was hit, in order of course to turn the advantage gained by wounding him into a victory as quickly as possible. Generally victory was declared before any very serious injuries were inflicted, but there have been instances of men having been wounded so fatally as to have died, sometimes on the spot and at others a few days after. There is a barber in the town who had one of his eyes knocked out at one of these annual contests. The practice of having these fights exists even now, but the encounters have been bereft of their sanguinary character, by the police compelling the substitution of very young cocoanuts, and other suitable fruit, for stones. Those who engage in these fights are very dexterous at using the sling; their aim is so unerring that two men frequently sling fruit at each other in a street with people lining the sides of it without harming the spectators.

The drawing of blood during Dewalee is regarded as an absolute necessity by the natives here, and for this purpose, I believe, clandestine stone fights take place, though apparently not with such deadly effects as in years gone by.

The new building for the Post Office has been completed. The office was shifted into it on the first of last month. A more convenient spot might have been chosen for it, I think, than the out-of-the-way place that it has been built in. The bulk of the letter-writing portion of the population here, the tradespeople, live in one quarter of the town, while the Post Office is in another. It would appear that the object of building the Post Office on the present site was to have it contiguous to the Mamlutdar's Kutcherry, as if the Mamlutdar were the only man that had anything to do with it.

The Municipality has generously gone to the expense of putting up a neat railing along the front of the hospital. This has made an undoubted improvement in the appearance of the place, and looks infinitely more respectable than the wretched bamboo fence that divided the hospital compound from the road before.

Up to the 24th ultimo, the weather was frequently cloudy and threatening, and at times there was thunder in the direction of the ghauts, but since that date it has been generally clear. The last few days have been disagreeably warm. To-day there is a strong breeze from the south-east and the sky is clouded in that direction. It looks very like something being up on the opposite coast. The east or land winds have set in, and brought with them the maladies, viz., fevers, coughs, colds, and other chest affections, which are imputed to their evil effects. A few children have fallen victims to colds.

There is scarcely any improvement in trade. The arrival of the produce above the ghauts is much the same in quantity as it was last month.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

Fair.—The annual fair at New Wares, Agiary Lane, will commence to-day.

Ahmedabad.—Mr. Lely, the assistant magistrate of Ahmedabad, has gone on a circuit to the Prantej.

The Ahmedabad Training School.—Nearly 190 candidates were admitted into the above institution the other day.

Infanticide.—The body of a native child, of premature birth, was found on Sunday in an empty room at Khetwady.

Educational.—Dr. Buhler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, is at present engaged in the examination of Educational departments at Surat.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were forty-three European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A New Solicitor.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. James Barry Potter was sworn as an attorney and proctor of the Court.

Indian Finance Committee.—A Surat paper states that Meer Goolam Baba is to proceed to England to give his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

Fire.—On Sunday night some dry grass at the Back Bay Reclamation accidentally caught fire. The grass only was consumed, and no further damage to property was done.

High Court.—The High Court opened yesterday after the second vacation, and Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Green presided in the three division Courts.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 15th November, was 57 feet 9 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 4 tenths.

Stripes.—A Goanese named Antone Jozee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing from the person of a child six silver ornaments, the property of one Francis Dias, and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Norojee, Vullub Jetha and Chuggun Numla were charged with assaulting one Elia Kenga. They were adjudged guilty and fined seven rupees each, of which three rupees have been awarded to the complainant.

Senior Assistant Judge's Court at Broach.—We learn from the *Broach Wartman* that Mr. Birdwood, District Judge of Surat, and Mr. Ramsay, Acting Collector of Broach, have pointed out to Government the advisability of establishing a Senior Assistant Judge's Court at Broach.

Sudden Illness.—On Saturday an old Parsee woman was suddenly taken ill while riding in a bullock hackery in the Fort. The police conveyed her to the Jamsetjee Hospital, from whence her relatives took her to her own residence at Dhobie Talao, where she expired a few hours after.

A Case for the Sessions.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed one Nanchund Roychund, employed in the firm of Messrs. Narrondas Purshotumdas, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and forgery.

Accident.—A man named Wayman Meeyah Baggee, employed at some works in course of erection at Dharavee, whilst carrying a large stone on his head on Sunday, stumbled, and the stone fell on to his thigh and fractured it. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The House of Correction.—There were 334 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 111 were under sentences from the High Court, 189 from the Magistrates of Police, and 34 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 244 were natives, and the remaining 90 were Europeans.

Charity.—Rao Bahadoor Bechurdas Ambaidas, a wealthy Ahmedabad merchant, who has opened at his own expense at Ahmedabad a dispensary, a dhurumsalla, a Sanscrit school, &c., has, according to the *Samsher Bahadhur*, undertaken to cause the erection of a building there for the Prarathna Somaj.

A Fortunate Rescue from Drowning.—On Saturday a hack buggy driver jumped into a well at Candawady whilst under the influence of liquor. Police constable No. 702C., on seeing what had occurred, jumped in after the drowning man and saved him. He was taken out of the well and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Old Offenders.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Dhuna Mowjee and Sysjee Nursoo, old offenders, were charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a gully, without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves. They were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Case of the Parsee Priest of Nowsaree.—This case is pending before Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, pleader, has been retained on behalf of the Sooba of Nowsaree, who is concerned in the case. The Sooba, it will be remembered, has been suspended by the Gaekwar.

Theft.—A Parsee named Muncherjee Pestonjee, residing at Girgaum, reported to the executive police the theft of Rs. 100 from his cash-box on Saturday. It appears that the thief did not touch the currency notes, several of which to a large amount were also in the box. The complainant suspected two of his servants, who were taken into custody by the police.

A Ferocious Monkey.—A large and ferocious monkey was found at large at Old Nagpada on Sunday morning, and had bitten four different persons. Every endeavour was made by the police and others to kill him, but he could not be got at. A policeman was told off yesterday to shoot the ferocious brute, which is said to be one of those that frequent the Maharaja's place at Bhooleshwur.

The Recent Murder of a European Warder.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, yesterday committed the Mahomedan convict, Murdanshaw Shuriffshaw, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 5th inst. caused the death of Mr. James Thomson, a warder of the House of Correction.

At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Lang (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) presented a petition on behalf of the defendant in the Admiralty Suit (Bardot and another *vs.* The Owners of the American ship Augusta) for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court. His Lordship accepted the petition and granted a rule calling on the other side to show cause why leave to appeal should not be granted.

Carriage Accident.—A Mahomedan shigram driver was opening the door of the shigram on Saturday, when the horse took fright at seeing a sweeper with his long basket on his head approaching, and bolted at full speed down Shaik Abdool Rayman Street, through Sootar Chawl Street, and on to Shaik Memon Street, where a coolie named Rama Moorjee was knocked down and injured. The shigram was dashed to pieces and the horse seriously injured. Fortunately no further serious damage had occurred, considering the crowded state of the streets.

Distress in Marwar.—We regret to observe that the Marwar Durbar has been urged to take prompt and urgent measures to provide against the impending famine; and, if necessary, arrangements will be made with the authorities in Sind and other adjacent regions for throwing grain into the Mallanee district. If necessary, public works of utility will also be commenced in view to affording immediate employment to a proportion of the people, and temporary refuge will be provided for those incapable of work.—*Sindian.*

A Conviction Reversed.—According to previous notice, Mr. Melville, the Judge of the Sudder Court, delivered judgment on Wednesday in the appeal filed in the case of the Crown *vs* Tolaram Suchanund and Topundas Oodhowdas, pleader. The Court reversed the conviction and sentence of the Sessions Court, and ordered their release. The Court was crowded with all classes of the community, and when the order for the release of the prisoners was made known, a large number of their friends and acquaintances assembled on the jail road to congratulate them on regaining their liberty and escort them to their homes.—*Sind News.*

The Poona Camp.—Preparations are still going on for the coming Camp of Exercise—for we may rest assured that it is to be. At all events no orders to the contrary have been received. We observe that the Roorkee Camp of Exercise is to take place after all, though it was confidently reported that it would not. A telegram has been received by the Commander-in-Chief from the Governor-General sanctioning the carrying out of the arrangements for it. If there is no reason for giving up the Camp in the North-West Provinces, there can be none for giving up the Poona Camp, as the district around are not suffering from famine. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India has arranged to pay Poona a visit during its continuance, and it seems natural to suppose that His Excellency will not like to give up the opportunity of seeing the Bombay troops in full working order, and of thus being able to judge of their qualifications for taking the field at a moment's notice.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, Captain G. J. Babot, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. C. Heden, Captain Walker, Mr. W. Pritchard, Mr. John Smith, and Mr. Masquoy.
For Venice—Rev C. Rambalds and Captain W. S. A. Lockhart.
For Aden—Mr. R. M. Noris.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The schooner Mahi, 110 tons, nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Cochin (November 2nd) with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty-five deck passengers.

The Barque Vice-burg, 990 tons, Captain Webster, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,160 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Hopkins and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Miss Watts, and fifteen deck passengers.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain W. Teasdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. L. M. Gomes, Mr. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. Sequeira, and one hundred and thirty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Burmah, 1,081 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Brown, Colonel Faulkner, and fifty-six deck passengers.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (October 24th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Calcutta—Mr. Clark. From Cochin—Miss Ballard and one European male servant. From Bangalore—The Lord Bishop of Madras, and Rev. G. Cooper. From Compta—Dr. Dallas. From Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Monteath, and Mr. Pandoorung. From different ports—Sixty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. William Cory, 1,238 tons, Captain Croxon, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of 5,900 bags sugar, 2,806 packages gunnies, 509 slabstin, 2 cases preserves, 50 bags rice, 77 boxes camphor, 39 packages cloth, 2 cases otter, 6 boxes false corals, 8 packages benjamin, 4 packages tobacco, 30 packages twine, 213 bundles twist, 65 bundles coir rope, 7 packages medicine, 2 boxes ghee, 36 boxes tea, 34 packages arsenic, and 9 cases cannabars. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	November.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10 1 m	3 11	Tuesday 18	4 15 m	3 2
10 52 a	5 5		4 18 a	6 0
10 29 m	3 11	Wednesday ... 19	4 49 m	3 1
11 27 a	6 1		4 48 a	6 10
11 1 m	4 0	Thursday 20	5 21 m	3 2
......			5 22 a	7 1
0 4 m	6 5	Friday 21	6 0 m	3 1
11 33 a	4 1		5 53 a	7 8
0 37 m	6 7	Saturday 22	6 34 m	2 10
0 6 a	4 0		6 28 a	7 7
1 15 m	6 5	Sunday 23	7 12 m	2 8
0 43 a	3 9		7 6 a	7 3
1 58 m	6 1	Monday........ 24	7 53 m	2 5
1 25 a	3 4		7 49 a	6 8

Moon—New, 20th, 8h. 27m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—18th November.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.

FOR JUDGMENT.

474-72—Dr. Dallas—Laldas Goverdhundas v Jugonnathdas Goorubeckusdas—Rimington, Hore and Langley

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Chubildas Hucum, deceased—Hurjeevun Petamber—M. H. Khan v Rukhmanibai, widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley—part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

SHORT CAUSES.

387-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Shriram Thurdas and another v Aseeurmull Gungaram—P Cawasjee.
443-73—Jefferson and Payne—Dowlabux Nurbibux and another v Munjee Mahomed Polny—No appearance
504-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sir C. Forbes, Bart. and others v Abdool Rahimon and others—No appearance.
545-73—M B. Barbhaya—Gosai Hiraghir T. v Mathias Mull—No appearance.
573-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Shapoorjee Jeevajee v Bhicaijee, widow—P. Cawasjee.
574-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia v Bhicaijee, widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and P. Cawasjee.
605-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee & Co. v Bhicaijee widow—P. Cawasjee.
630-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Ganputrao Shamrao v Wittoba Krishnajee and another—Shamrao.
639-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—Bai Jamkoo widow v. Haridass Soonderdass—No appearance.
686-73—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. & M. Bank, Ld., v Pestonjee Nusserwanjee D.—No appearance.
694-73—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. & M. Bank, Ld, v Hajee Ally Mahomed—No appearance.
697-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Henry Manisty and another v Khemjee Ludha and others—No appearance.
716-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jaitha Luckmjee and others v Mooljee Gopal and others—Chalk and Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
616-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aga Mahomed Ally, &c, v Pestonjee Dinshaw.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, &c, v Premjee Issur and another—J. Gopal.
391-72—A. Framjee—Sham Churn Mullick v Aga Moostafa Khan—M. H. Khan.
663-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Shah Dewchund Nathoo v Mehta Jugjeevun Hemjee—S. Pandurung.

Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.

SHORT CAUSES.

374-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merbai, widow, and another v Cawasjee Eduljee C—No appearance.
499 73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Mooljee Jaitha and others v Pandapa Kessow—No appearance.
532 73—J. C. Cama—Balcristna Nuthooba v Gungabai, widow—No appearance.
603-73—Chalk and Turner—Sewram Khooshalchund v Ruttonsey Sonderjee and Co.—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
624-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Ruttonsey Laljee v Khimjee Soonderjee—No appearance.
631-73—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Hajee Ally Memon v Sorabjee Eduljee—No appearance.
644-73—Dr. Dallas—Fatmabai, widow, v Cassum Abdool Gunney—No appearance.
653-73—M H Khan—Sarah Shelleam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.
664-73—Ardasir Framjee—Sorabjee Hormusjee Cooper v meersab bin Fuckursab F—No appearance.
673-73—Prescot and Winter—Abraham Menist v T Chatelain Montadon—Hope.
674-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Jaisiram Kessowram v Tullockchund Maneckchund—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Tricum Vundravun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
19-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
541-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dayal Goculdas and another v Bhugwanjee Dwarcadas and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsookdas v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—K Morojee.
637-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Bulvuntrao Bhicajee—Dallas and Lynch.
135-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin, &c. v Fukeer Saheb bin Meya, &c.—Dr Dallas.

Improvements in Rome.—The much-debated question of the improvements to be made in the city of Rome has at length been settled, the plan submitted by the Syndic, Count Pianciani, having been accepted "in principle" by the Municipal Council. A sum of 21,500,000 lire is appropriated under this plan to the construction of streets, sewers, and water communication in the Castro Pretorio, the Esquiline, the Viminal, the Cœlius, the meadows near the bridge of St. Angelo, and the Monte Testaccio, and 11,000,000 for the districts connecting the old and the new quarters of the city. The construction of new streets and squares, and the widening of some of the old streets in the inhabited quarters, will cost about 76,000,000 lire. 7,000,000 more are to be expended on markets, of which hitherto there have been scarcely any in Rome; and 48,500,000 lire in improving the water communication in the old quarters, regulating the course of the Tiber, and building six new bridges over that river. It is calculated that the value of the town property which will, in consequence of the proposed improvements, be for sale, amounts to about 1,500,000 lire. A subsidy of 6,000,000 lire will be paid for the works on the Tiber by the State, and another of 2,000,000 by the provincial administration, besides which it is expected that about 24,000,000 lire will be disallowed from the general estimate by the Municipal Committee. This would reduce the share payable by the municipality for the above improvements to 129,000,000 lire (£5,000,000).

HIGH COURT.—17th November.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

KHUNDEROW MOROJEE V. RAMCHUNDER MOROBA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson for the plaintiff moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 6th October last, calling upon the defendants to show cause why, in case of further default of payment of the amount of a decree obtained by the plaintiff against them, they should not be foreclosed forthwith from all right and equity of redemption to a house mentioned in the mortgage bond on which the suit was originally brought. At the time of the decree, plaintiff elected the right of sale instead of the right of foreclosure, to which he would have been entitled under the bond. The consequence was that when the Sheriff went to sell the property, there were no bidders, and plaintiff not being at liberty to bid, the sale fell through. The decree in plaintiff's favour was for Rs. 10,150.

His Lordship ordered that, in default of payment by defendants of the amount of the decree within a month after the service of this order, the rule of the 6th October be made absolute.

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY AND OTHERS V. ELDOON STEWART CORRY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs, trading in Bombay under name of Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein and Company. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the first defendant, Captain Corry, master of the steam ship Mauritius, and the other defendants, the Merchant Trading Company of Liverpool, Limited.

By a charter-party, dated 17th February 1870, the plaintiffs agreed with defendants to charter the steamer Mauritius for a voyage from Bombay to Hongkong and back for the sum of Rs. 65,000, upon the conditions, amongst others, that the steamer should receive a full and complete cargo, and was estimated to carry 11,000 bales, and guaranteed first-class survey report for good insurance risk. The charter-party was alleged to have been made upon the express representation of defendants that the steamer would carry a cargo of 11,000 bales, or an equivalent amount, that is about 3,200 tons of other cargo. Plaintiffs by their plaint charged that defendants, at the time of the making of the agreement, well knew, as the fact was, that the steamer could not carry that amount of cargo without becoming unseaworthy. After plaintiffs had shipped about 2,500 tons of cargo, equivalent to about 8,500 bales on board the steamer for the voyage to Hongkong, defendants refused to receive any further cargo; and the steamer therefore proceeded to Hongkong with 2,500 tons of cargo only. Likewise, after plaintiffs had shipped about 1,700 tons of cargo on board the steamer at Hongkong for the return voyage to Bombay, defendants refused to receive any further cargo, and the steamer returned to Bombay with 1,700 tons of cargo only. Defendants, moreover, did not procure a first-class survey report for good insurance risk for either voyage. Plaintiff therefore sought to recover from defendants the sum of Rs. 53,250 as damages in respect of the wrongful acts of the defendants mentioned in the plaint. The case was heard before his Lordship some time ago, and the hearing occupied several days.

His Lordship, in giving judgment this day, stated the case and the conditions of the charter-party. The written statement denied the whole of the statements as to the capacity of the steamer and charged bad stowage. According to his Lordship's idea, if the arrangement had been carried out, it would have been a very profitable one for the plaintiffs. The steamer was first-class, but not of the highest denomination; and his Lordship did not see any evidence of breach of warranty in this particular, and was unable to see that the plaintiffs had proved any damage from the breach of warranty, if there had been such breach. His Lordship was further of opinion that the owners did not guarantee first-class, but only a good risk. The words in the charter-party did not amount, in his Lordship's opinion, to a warranty that the steamer could carry 11,000 bales. (Bale v. Burgess, 3 Best, 71; and 6 Dallas and Blackwell, 681.) Plaintiffs ought to have and might have examined the ship as she lay in Bombay harbour. The agreement that the coals should be removed was a concession on the part of the owners. The steamer left Hongkong fully laden, in fact five inches too deep by Lloyd's rules; and his Lordship was of opinion that she left Hongkong as deeply laden as she was when she left Bombay. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Five European gentlemen, starting from Sealdah (in Calcutta) at 5 o'clock, reached a spot opposite Chandernagore at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock. This is a pedestrian feat of 21 miles in 10 minutes more than five hours or very nearly five miles an hour.—*Indian Mirror.*

The Benares Girls' School.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Girls' Schools in Benares came off with great éclat on Wednesday, the 5th November. The prizes consisted of useful Hindee books, toys, knitting boxes, &c., which were distributed by Mrs. Carmichael, who presided on the occasion. The number of girls attending these schools may be estimated at about 700, varying in age from 6 to 20 years, mostly of good family. H. H. the Maharajah and Koomar Maharajah, who take a lively interest in female education, were highly pleased with the reading, composition, and recitation of verses from the Ramayan by the girls, and their ready answers to several questions in geography were also very creditable. The progress of the girls reflects great credit on Mrs. Etherington, the lady superintendent, to whose able management these schools owe much of their present improvement. The ceremony lasted till about 6 P.M., when sweetmeats were distributed to all the pupils.—*Englishman.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

Our Dera Ismael Khan correspondent informs us of a rumour, to the effect that Jehandar Shah and Amanoolmoolk, wishing to assist the Ruler of Qoolab, advanced with 4,000 horse and foot towards Badakshan, and that the Governor of that place, finding himself too weak to oppose them, sent to the Ruler of Turkistan for aid, which was at once afforded him. On the combined forces reaching Kohistan, an engagement took place between them and the troops of Jehandar Shah and Amanoolmoolk, in which the latter were defeated. They then fled to Chitral, and on being refused shelter there, went to Turkistan and asked the Governor's pardon, who forgave them and sent them to the Ameer at Cabul. These men have been continually fomenting disturbances at and about Badakshan and injuring the people and revenue of the country.

We hear from the same source that a caravan bringing Pushmeena goods from Candahar to Peshawur was attacked and plundered near a place named Mookkee, and that the robbers, after wounding eighteen of the merchants, took away 103 laden camels. The merchants complained to the Ruler of Khelat, who sent them, with a letter, to the Governor of Candahar; the wounded he sent to the Ameer and informed him that he had summoned the people of Mookkee, but they had refused to obey him, and that if they were allowed to continue plundering, they would end in becoming rebels. He added that the people had declared that they would not give up pillaging, as Soolan Mahomed Khan had exacted double taxes from them, and when they complained of this, the Ameer had taken no notice of their complaints.

We are also told that the Ameer sent Colonel Gholam Hyder Khan to Padkhowra Thara and Padkhowra-aroughai to enlist Afghans for his army, but the people resisted and drove the Colonel away. The Ameer is now collecting troops for their punishment.

The Ameer has ordered the Governor of Candahar to march four regiments from Furrah to Candahar and to send the old regiments to Cabul. These latter it is intended to employ in collecting recruits in the Hazarajat. General Furreedan and Colonel Ameer Mahomed Khan have been sent to Kushkee and Nukhwat for the same purpose.

Look to your Harness.—Considering that the lives of those who sit behind horses often depend on the soundness of a bit or a strap, it is remarkable how little attention is paid to the condition of harness by those who trust themselves, not only in strange carriages, but also in their own vehicles. Gentlemen leave the ordering and manufacture of the harness required in their stables to the coachman and harness-maker, but know little or nothing of the quality of the article supplied. Some useful hints on the subject are given by the *Harness and Carriage Journal*, which, after observing that scarcely a day passes without the occurrence of an accident arising from a bit breaking while in the horse's mouth, points out that there are three ways of making these bits:—One is to forge them throughout of the toughest iron or of soft steel; the other is to use cast cheeks and forge the mouthpieces; while the third is to cast them throughout. The first is the only method that should be followed, but buyers will not pay the prices asked, and manufacturers cannot afford to sell them for less. The wrought mouth is the next best and if the cheek has been properly annealed it makes a most serviceable bit. Cast cheeks, however, are not always trustworthy, and the manufacturer is as likely to be deceived in this respect as the buyer. The cast bits is one that ought never to be used. Harness-makers should inform their customers of the quality of the article, and leave the responsibility with the buyer. If for the sake of the difference in price between the two kinds a man chooses to risk his life by using the poorer bit, neither the harness-maker nor the bit-manufacturers should be blamed. The bit and reins should always be of the strongest kind, no matter what the merits of the rest of the harness. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise;" and on this principle it is perhaps as well that those who hire Hansom cabs do not realise the fact that there lives frequently hang on a rotten strap.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE YARKUND EMBASSY.

(*Correspondent Indian Public Opinion.*)

Camp Shahidullah, 21st October.—We marched on to this frontier post from our camp on the Suget river on Friday last the 17th instant:—The distance is only four or five miles, and the last half of it along the course of the conjoined streams of the Suget and Karakash vallies. They here form a small river which we forded twice, girth deep, a short way above the fort, near which our camp is pitched.

On arrival, Mr Forsyth, C. B., and the members of the Embassy with him, received a warm welcome from the Yarkand officials appointed to meet him here. They were headed by Mirza Yacoob Khan Umra, one of the principal nobles of the Atalik Ghazi's Court. He had been sent forward by his master to meet and welcome Her Majesty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary, and he has certainly spared no pains to discharge the duty entrusted to him in a manner as satisfactory as the nature of the circumstances and the poverty of the country admit of. A yak was sacrificed, as the Envoy alighted at his tent, and was presently followed a profuse *dustarkhwan*, comprising variety of cooked dishes and all sorts of fruits, fresh and preserved. The former are brought in daily from Sanju. The apples, pears and peaches are not so well flavoured as those we have eaten elsewhere, but the melons are worthy of commendation. Our host here, the above named Umra, is a fair-complexioned Andijani, a native of Kokand, of middle age and height, with pleasing Tartar features and easy deportment. He is assisted by Yazbashi Bahauddin, and both make everything agreeable for us. The hearty shakes of the band all round on meeting and parting daily and the friendly converse, held without reserve, have dispelled from our minds any doubts there may have been as to the friendly disposition of the people towards us, whilst the *dastarkhwan* daily spread for our refection together with the abundant supplies and carriage collected here for us proves that the welcome is not an empty one of words only.

On marching from Suget river, Mr. Forsyth detached Captain Trotter, R.E., to explore a pass across the eastern portion of the Suget range into the upper valley of the Karkush river. It is a longer route than that followed by the Embassy by the Suget pass, but has the advantage of water, grass and fuel all through the valley. Dr. Stoliczka and Dr. Bellew accompanied Captain Trotter as far as Balikchi for the purpose of examining the Jade mines of the Kuenlan. They rejoined the camp here the following evening, accompanied by Captain Biddulph, whom they met marching down the Karakush on his way to the appointed rendezvous at Shahidullah. Dr. Stoliczka brought [illegible] a number of specimens of the mineral picked up from amongst the rubbish at the diggings, but they all appear to be of inferior quality. The mines have been abandoned, since the expulsion of the Chinese from Eastern Turkistan, and from the absence of anything worth having about them, it would appear that the workmen had full leisure to take away all that was worth the carriage.

The working might be profitably resumed, as the mines yet contain an unlimited quantity of the precious mineral, and, in the learned Doctor's opinion it is to be found in all the Kuenlan range north of the Karakush. Yesterday Captain Trotter rejoined us here from his exploration of the Suget range, and for the first time the members of the Embassy were collected all together in one camp. This morning Colonel Gordon, with Captains Trotter and Biddulph and Dr. Stoliczka, marched away towards Sanju, in order to lessen to our hosts the trouble of feeding all our large party here, for the place itself produces nothing, not even pasture for our cattle. Mr. Forsyth, meanwhile, with the rest of the Embassy halts here, pending the arrival of the returning Envoy, Syed Yacoob Khan. Intelligence of his departure from Leh on the 12th instant has been received and he is expected to arrive here on the 24th instant. Mr Shaw, joint Commissioner, Ladakh, and Captain Molloy accompany him, as far as Chaugluug at the head of the Nubra valley.

The rest here has been remarkably grateful notwithstanding the outlandish barbarism of the place—it is a deep hollow at the junction of three narrow gorges, and has an insignificant little fort planted on the only bit of flat ground it boasts. all round are lofty mountain masses of bare rock and up above as the broad expanse of heaven, generally a clear sheet of blue, but now and again traversed by masses of cloud, drifting across, to deposit their load of snow on the Suget and other passes we have happily left behind us; the only other feature on the scene worthy of mention is the shrine whence the place finds a name: the tomb of Shahidullah Khojah, of whom nobody here can tell us anything, except that some such gentleman is reputed to have been slain here in a fight against the Chinese long long ago; the tomb or its site is marked by a small forest of poles fixed upright on the summit of a projecting rock, and they are rendered more conspicuous by tufts of wool or whole *yak* tails, affixed to the tallest of them; the shrine is of little repute amongst the Kirghiz of the country, but passing travellers of the faith are expected to pay their devoirs to the martyr's memory, and consequently the Afghans and others of that ilk in our camp troop up to do their *ziyarat*. The rest here, as I said before, will afford our cattle time to recover from the fatigues of the march and the numbing effects of the cold weather they have experienced during the last three weeks. It will also afford us leisure to study the new people amongst whom we find ourselves, and to compare notes between them and those we here part from. By the latter, I mean the Tartars of Ladakh, commonly called Bhot, who have accompanied our camp from Leh. They are the hardiest, most docile and cheerful labourers anywhere to be found. Their wants are of the smallest and most simple description. A bag of parched barley meal, a little tobacco, tea and salt, are, with his blanket and sheepskin cape, all that the Bhot requires for the journey. With these luxuries wrapped in his blanket and folded round the loins, he will march with his load all day, only resting once or twice for a mouthful of meal made into paste with water procured from the running brook. At night he sits round a fire, with half a dozen companions, quietly smoking and sipping tea savoured with salt instead of sugar, till morning is near. They then all huddle together round the embers, and in a few hours rise ready for the day's work. They have given no trouble in all our march, and on being paid up and discharged here, were as merry and good-natured as upon the first day we met them. Most of them were provided with goggles as a protection against the glare from the snow. They are made from the tail hairs of the *yak*, much after the fashion of our own wire gauze goggles; the main difference being the absence of the glass piece, its place being occupied by a small round hole immediately opposite the pupil. Some of these goggles are very neatly plaited and shapely, the stiffness of the hair being sufficient to keep the form intact. Some who were not provided with these eye-protectors, pulled out whisps of hair from the *yaks'* tails and loosely fastened them across the eyes whenever they came to the passage of snow.

These willing, hardy and good-natured fellows have returned homewards. In their place we have now to deal with the Kirghiz, a very different set of people, as our first impressions persuade us. In the first place they are a more presentable people; they are [illegible] clad, and more comfortably off. In the next, they show an inward consciousness of their superiority by an easy independence of manner, which is the natural growth of the free roving life they lead. It is by no means offensive, though not at all so welcome to our servants as the willing servitude and ready submission of the Bhot. The Kirghiz, contrary to the Bhot, never does any work he can shirk or that he can get done by anybody else, and where he has to work he always makes his *yak* (here called *Kutas*) or his horse, partner in his toil. If he has to fetch wood or grass to camp, he goes off on his pony and rides back with the faggot or bundle, as the case may be, across his lap resting on the withers of the horse. As I write I see half a dozen of these gentry leisurely riding into camp, each with a sheep across his lap. Almost every one of them as a horse or a kutás, and they seem to live on their backs. Towards us they seem very well disposed, and soon after our arrival set up one of their felt houses for our accommodation in our own camp. The Khirghiz tent or house is called *acoe*, and is of circular shape with a low-domed roof, in the centre of which is a smoke hole. The door is on one side and furnished with *chick* of reeds. The framework is of two kinds. The upright circular walls are of willow wands so interlaced as to fold up in a small space. The roof is of long ribs of the same wood passing from the walls to a perforated hoop, through which is the exit for smoke. The sections of the circular walls and the ribs of the roof are fixed together at numerous points by thongs of leather or braids of wool, and the whole frame-work is covered over with thick white felts, and hence the name of the edifice—"the white house."

The interior is very spacious and spread with felts and carpets all round the circumference, whilst a hole dug in the centre holds the fire that warms the dwelling. They afford a most comfortable shelter, are very portable and are easily and expeditiously set up. The one we have here can accomodate 12 persons with ease. It was brought in on two *yaks* and set up in about ten minutes. They have many points of superiority over our tents and might be introduced into India with advantage.

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THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

([illegible] FRENCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

VERSAILLES, OCT. 16.

I CLOSED my yesterday's letter at the beginning of the second part of Wednesday's Interrogatory. With the first part ended the dry reading of the despatches and communications exchanged between Bazaine, MacMahon, the Emperor, and the Minister of War. So far the Marshal could be charged only with negligence of which the consequences may have been fatal without its being possible to foresee that they would be so, and even when the Marshal answers that "he did not think of the consequences to Metz of an army camping under her walls"—even when he says "he had not thought of repeating in his despatches to the Emperor and War Minister the information he sent MacMahon"—even when he gives answers which in the eyes of a public prejudiced against him look like admissions, the Prosecution has not the right to tell him that he has offended against the laws of honour. Then, again, it must be admitted, there is a kind of shame which prevents the public from giving a decision in a matter which is so generally foreign to them as that of strategical questions and the *ordonnance* of an army so considerable. The public dare not pronounce; they listen, and each one repeats complaisantly what he has heard spouted by some more confident or less modest neighbour. During the Marshal's examination I have been twice among the spectators to discover the impression made on them. Each time I have seen those who had just heard the Interrogatory listening, as to an oracle, to an old man who had been a soldier and who was explaining the obscurities of the case with all the assurance of a master of strategy. The first time he was all in favour of the Marshal, and was demonstrating by the most extraordinary reasons that the Marshal was as "white as snow." On Tuesday he had changed his hearers and his opinions, and was declaring that "shooting was too good" for the prisoner. Yesterday, towards the end of the sitting, I was desirous of knowing what this capricious commentator then thought, and I was quite surprised to find that he could get no one to listen to him, and that each one was expressing his own opinion and impressions. The reason of this was that the trial had come down from technical heights and had entered on a romantic phase for the understanding of which it was no longer necessary to have studied *Cæsar's Commentaries*, or the work of Vauban, or the *Memoirs of Napoleon I.* The Regnier incident had been entered upon.

This trial, which will one day form one of the most curious historical pages of our epoch, resembles a drama of Alexandre Dumas, and this singular Regnier episode meanders through the great military disaster like the sensational intrigues which romancers and playwrights hang on the peg of history. I do not think that posterity will ever believe in the real significance of the incident. Future historians will seek that in it which it does not contain. Regnier will be changed into a fantastic personage something like the Man in the Iron Mask. Indeed, when we take up that part of the examination which relates to this episode we realize beforehand the astonishment of future ages, and the extreme credulity of this Marshal commanding-in-chief explains and justifies the future incredulity of coming historians. It is necessary first of all to recall the singular effect produced by the incident at the time of its occurrence. A report went abroad that an *envoyé* of the Empress had entered Metz, and that the German Government, on the point of treating with the Empress in her quality of Regent, wanted to know what course of action Marshal Bazaine would adopt in that case. The public was, as it were, stupefied; it could not understand the complication. Whatever may be said to the contrary, France, stunned by the immensity of her disasters, had accepted the new Government. No voice rose, or dared to rise, against the substitution of one Government for the other. The Imperial family had fled; the revolution had been accomplished pacifically; France was plunged in despair; Sedan was, rightly or wrongly, imputed as a crime to the Empire! no one had as yet a clear notion of what had happened; no one had as yet told the truth about what had occurred on that day. The Emperor was represented as sheathing his sword and indifferent to the misfortune which had befallen his country, his dynasty, and himself. I really believe that the Bonapartists at that time showed immense presence of mind; they felt that September 4 was rendering incalculable service to their cause by assuming the responsibilities of a struggle which must crush it, and by stupidly asking the Empire to lay the faults it had committed on its shoulders. Most of the Bonapartists left the country, and from Switzerland, England, Italy, or Spain they looked on and took notes of all the faults, all the errors, and all the blunders which September 4 hastened to lay upon its own weak shoulders. When, then, the report was spread that the Germans meant to treat with the Regent who was Regent no longer, with the Empire which had ceased to exist, with Bazaine, who was a lieutenant of the Republic and not of the Empire, there was a feeling of terror and dread in the minds of those who could reflect, which affected even the instinct of those who are in the habit of accepting accomplished facts without criticism. It was said that the French Army, which up to that time had been the security of the country, the guardian of the laws, the protector of order, and the personification of French honour, was about to become a political instrument, that it would begin to make *pronunciamientos*, and that henceforth the social destinies of France would be at the mercy of that force, which is nothing but brutal when it ceases to obey the laws it protects.

Soon afterwards newspapers and letters from Belgium threw a fresh, a more real, but a more incredible light on what has since been called the Regnier incident. It was M. Tachard, Minister of France at Brussels, who had to question Regnier, whom he called "a grotesque Machiavelli." I take that expression to be more picturesque than just, and that the discussion which will be held will clear up an episode which so far does not appear to have been looked at in its true light. No matter for that; the account which came from Belgium though it nearly approached the truth, was much more disputed, for in such circumstances it is truth which appears stranger than fiction. Here, again, M. d'Andlau, whose accusing book I have quoted several times already, was the first who threw a certain amount of light on the Regnier episode. It is his book which contains for the first time circumstantial details about Regnier's arrival, about his interviews with the Marshal, his stay at the headquarters of the Ban St. Martin, his first journey to Corny to see Prince Frederick Charles, his return to the camp, and his departure with General Bourbaki. There is one thing very strange. What was most disputed by the critics of Colonel d'Andlau's book was precisely this Regnier episode. Public opinion, deeply moved by the tone of the assertions and the attacks of his book, became very unfavourable to him on account of the Regnier incident, which was considered an exaggeration. I confess that I too, when I had an interview with the Marshal some months ago, came to the conclusion that the Colonel had exaggerated, for when I reminded the Marshal of Regnier's visits to him he answered in such a way as to lead me to suppose that the incident was of no importance and had been capriciously magnified and distorted. Now, since the indictment and yesterday's Interrogatory, affairs have taken a singularly changed aspect. Who could believe that a Marshal of France, the Commander-in-Chief of a great army, a warrior of incontestable worth, a man reputed of reflecting, cool intelligence, would receive in the midst of his army a person with no official character, coming with the permission of the enemy, freely crossing the enemy's lines, to which access was rigorously forbidden, and having for his only justification, for his only title to the confidence of the Marshal, the photograph of a cottage with the Prince Imperial's signature. Nevertheless, it was with that man that the Marshal held conferences which sometimes lasted several hours. It was that man who remained a whole day in the Marshal's private room, to which no one else was admitted; it was that man who went and came between the two camps; it was to him that was confided, or it was he who knew within an hour, the time when resistance would become impossible, when famine would break down courage and, as the Report puts it, deliver the army without striking a blow into the hands of the enemy. It was with this man that a General, the Commander-in-Chief of an army corps, brave as his sword, confiding as a child, left the camp on the 25th and presented himself before the Empress, who did not expect him. It was, nevertheless, on Regnier's affirmation that Bazaine signed the order—"The Empress having sent for General Bourbaki, the latter is authorized to go and see her." And when the President of the first Council of War asks the Marshal—"But, being disposed to allow the departure of a Marshal of France (Marshal Canrobert) or a General Commanding-in-Chief of an army corps, had you assured yourself that he could return to camp?" The Marshal replies, "No; I said to General Bourbaki, 'Try to come back to us soon.'" What proves how imperfectly this singular story is still known is that both the prosecution and the defence attack, or will attack, Regnier, whose public declarations alone, we may suppose, will throw light on this mysterious episode.

But, independently of this episode, the Interrogatory of yesterday proves that France could not have counted upon her only army even had it been free to act; for when the President asked the Marshal why, on informing his troops of the change of Government, he had said that the army ought to be in readiness "to defend social order against bad passions," the Marshal answered "Because the *insurrection* of September 4 was in itself a menace of bad passions against social order." If it is, then, true that on the 16th of September the Marshal refused to recognize the new Government, that he treated the September 4 Revolution as an insurrection, and that in his eyes the Empress alone was the real holder of power. I will not decide whether he was right or wrong—this is not the place either to defend or to attack September 4; but evidently the position taken by the Marshal threatened France with a new misfortune—that of seeing her army dictate laws to her instead of receiving them from her and defending them; and foreigners must understand the emotion of a French public on hearing such an answer fall from the lips of the Marshal who afterwards confides to an emissary like M. Regnier the secret of his weak points.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ELEVENTH DAY.

VERSAILLES, OCT. 18.

The Court resumed its sitting to-day, when the Duc d'Aumale proceeded to question the prisoner with regard to the Council held at the Château de Gramont on the 24th of September and the missions of Generals Changarnier and Cissey. The Marshal stated that when he became acquainted with the rigorous terms for a capitulation exacted by the Germans, a sortie was then impracticable. He denied, moreover, having permitted information calculated to demoralize the army to be circulated, and declared that he had always acted in a different manner.

Questioned about Article 2 of the Capitulation, Marshal Bazaine said that on the 26th of October he changed his mind as to allowing the town of Metz to be independent of his command. He was then obliged to assume the responsibility of the surrender of the town. His reason for not destroying the war material and the forts was the fear he entertained of the enemy taking revenge for such an act by other rigorous measures. A second consideration was the labour that would have been entailed by the destruction, the work being too great.

The President asked what more rigorous measures than the terms actually imposed, the Marshal could have expected. To this the accused replied that there existed no example of such a destruction having ever been carried out. He also thought that Metz would fall back to France.

The President then took up the question of the surrender of the flags, with regard to which the defendant replied by saying that he had given publicly and distinctly the order to General Soleille to burn the flags, and that even on the 27th of October he insisted upon the execution of that order. He considered it useless to give the order in writing. All the Corp Commanders ought to have carried out the order without delay. He had ordered all flags to be taken to the arsenal, so that all should be destroyed and that none should be in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. The Marshal denied having given orders to General Soleille on the 27th of October to preserve the flags, which were part of the inventory of the war material of the place. He added besides that the Corp Commanders were able to burn them, and should have done so, without his having mentioned them in the order for their transport to the arsenal. He did not mention them therein, because he feared some indiscretion being committed which might have led to complications with the Germans.

The Interrogatory being terminated, the President asked Marshal Bazaine whether he wished to give any explanations about facts.

The Marshal said that he would wish to have some explanations about the Council of Inquiry into the Capitulation which formed the basis of the accusation, and before which Council he had been heard only once. He had complained to the Minister about the book published under the title of "*Metz: the Campaign and the Negotiations*," from which the prosecution had taken the principal facts. The Minister replied that no use was made of a book published anonymously. The accused complained of his memorandum having been qualified as a "memorandum written in justification of his conduct," saying that it was simply a statement of facts composed from memory without consulting any documents.

The Government Commissioner then addressed several questions to the accused. He asked especially how the Marshal knew at the end of September the residence of his wife at Tours, and the name of the officer who communicated that address to him.

In reply, Marshal Bazaine stated that he learnt from a German newspaper that his wife resided at Tours, and was afterwards informed by a German officer of the exact address.

The Court adjourned until Monday at 12-30 p.m., when it will commence the examination of the witnesses.

THE IRON TRADE.

A VARIED tone prevails in the iron trade. Dulness in the "finished" trade of Durham and the North generally, is compensated by extreme activity in South Wales, where it is asserted that large orders for rails have been placed at much lower prices than those prevailing in the North of England. In the Cleveland district it is rumoured that the non-reduction of iron-workers' wages will seriously affect the operations of several firms. One—the North Yorkshire, at Stockton—has already paid off its men to the number of 800, and it is said that one or two others are likely to follow suit if coal and pig-iron remain at their present prices. At Middlesborough an interesting instance has just been given of the inflexibility of the northern character. Dank's puddling furnaces are watched by the puddlers with no friendly eye. After several attempts it has been found impracticable to employ men accustomed to the old style of work in tending the new furnaces. Not only have the men to learn a new business, but to unlearn an old one. It has at last been discovered that the conversion of old puddlers in to new ones is impracticable. Intelligent mechanics, who know nothing of iron-working, are found far easier to train to the Danks' furnaces than men who have been making iron for years, and it has been found expedient to dismiss the old hands and train up fresh ones to the work. In South Staffordshire chilled rolls have advanced 20s., a rise heralded by the price of cold-blast pig. Galvanised roofing-sheets are still in good demand; girder and boiler plates are in steady request; the mills and forges throughout the district enjoying a tide of business that will probably last out the present year. Great activity prevails in the West Riding. The armour-plate makers of Sheffield have orders for plates of gigantic dimensions, while Messrs. Taylors, of the Clarence Forge, Leeds, are engaged in casting the heaviest plates ever heard of in that district. The ordinary steel trade is less active than many other branches, but some good orders for crucible steel castings are in progress. Steel artillery and other war material is still in great request, while no relaxation is experienced in the demand for railway material. Manufacturers of Bessemer steel are extending their works, and making every effort to meet the requirements of their customers, but find it impossible to execute within reasonable time the large orders offered them. Similar reports reach us from the West Coast, where the demand for Bessemer steel acts as a powerful incentive to the production of hæmatite pig. Three companies have been formed in the vicinity of Maryport, for the purpose of smelting iron, and the prospectus of a new company, the Lonsdale Hæmatite Iron and Steel Company, has been issued at Ulverston. As had been anticipated, the removal of the German duty on pig iron on the 1st inst. has occasioned a brisk demand for Cumberland hæmatite for Prussian and Belgian steel manufacturers. The increasing demand for steel rails from almost every part of the world communicates great briskness to the steel trade of Barrow in-Furness, where other departments of industry, notably iron ship-building and boiler-making, are flourishing greatly. It seems that at last the iron ores of Antrim are being worked with a will. Five companies are at work, employing among them nearly a thousand men. The ore raised in this district is a rich brown hæmatite, containing a large amount of alumina, and therefore well suited for mixing with the siliceous hæmatites of the North of England.—*Iron.*

A SERAPHIC DOCTOR OF DIVINITY:—The Russians and Americans have from time to time discovered affinities towards each other of divers kinds. To these may be added the capability shown by either nation for producing extraordinary religious sects. The latest thing in that line which has come to our knowledge seems worthy of a passing remark. The fair sectarians—for with one exception they were all of one sex—dwelt in the Russian town of Porchov, and were named Seraphinovski, from their founder and teacher, Father Seraphinus. Their creed was implicit belief in their reverend leader; their practice consisted in cutting off the hair. Women were converted in crowds and soon there would have been little or no long hair left in Porchov, when the police were moved to inquire into the subject. They discovered that Father Seraphinus had a brother who dealt in coiffures, and that monk and barber united to drive a very pretty trade in the tresses sacrificed by the devotees. The seraphic doctor now lies in prison, with leisure to meditate on the disadvantages of combining religion and business.

DEATH BY POISON.—A painful sensation has been created in Carlisle by the death, under very melancholy circumstances, of Mrs. Macleod, wife of Dr. Macleod, Surgeon-Major in the Madras Army and a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Dr. Macleod went to reside in Carlisle a couple of months ago with his wife and young family. The eldest boy has lately been lying ill of typhoid fever and Mrs. Macleod sat up with him for three nights this week, and, when opportunity at length offered of getting some repose she could not sleep. Her husband therefore prescribed a dose of muriate of morphia, and having obtained a bottle from a druggist administered a grain in a glass of port wine on Wednesday evening. That dose did not, however, produce sleep, and Dr. Macleod repeated the dose at intervals between 4 o'clock and 7 o'clock. At the latter hour Mrs. Macleod had fallen into a comatose state so alarming that Dr. Macleod sought additional medical aid, and Dr. Robert Walker, and subsequently Dr. M'Laren, attended and resorted to every means in their power to restore the patient, but in vain. Mrs. Macleod died about 10 o'clock. The inquest was adjourned in order that a *post-mortem* examination might be made.

OFFICERS' SASHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—An article appeared in your impression of Friday last on Military Dress and Manœuvres, and it was with sorrow that I, together with many Conservative combatant officers, read a wish expressed by the *Standard* to abolish that time-honoured badge of executive rank, the crimson sash. As to the statement that it makes an officer conspicuous, all military men agree that it is invisible at any distance over 100 yards; while, on the other hand, the "neat white pouch belt" undoubtedly would make a target of the wearer at distances as far off as 600 or 800 yards.

The proper way to wear the sash is round the waist, as it used to be worn by the whole army (Highlanders excepted), and as it is at present worn by foreign armies; moreover, the sash is the badge of the combatant officer, and has been so from remote times, and to abolish it on the excuse of its being conspicuous is absurd.

I can only add, in conclusion, that from the time the sash has been confined exclusively to the infantry (Guards and line), it has been greatly regretted by officers of the other branches of the service, who, as combatants, would have been entitled to wear it had it not ceased to form part of their dress. No, Sir, never abolish the time-honoured sash, but extend the right to wear it to every combatant officer of the service, is the sincere wish of one who has had the honour to wear the executive badge for many years.—I remain, yours, &c.,

Oct. 15. F. O.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

WE believe the public are indebted to Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., for the convenient and highly ornamental seats which have just been placed at short intervals along the new Embankment. For years this addition to the attractions of our walks has been publicly advocated; but owing, we believe, to a rooted conviction in the minds of the authorities, that such resting-places encourage tramps and other disreputable persons, we have hitherto been denied conveniences which hardly any other capital in Europe is without. It is no doubt less the fault of the giver than of the authorities who are troubled with this fixed idea that the placing of these welcome resting-places for the tired or feeble has been delayed until the foggy and rainy season, and that before next year both the ornamental ironwork and the painted frames will necessarily have suffered a little from the weather. To a thoughtful mind there will perhaps be something humiliating in the reflection that these valuable additions to the finest thoroughfare in London would probably never have existed but for the generosity of a private individual. But the service which Mr. Smith has rendered is not merely one of pecuniary value. He has, as it were, broken the ice, and we believe he will in time have been able to convince the authorities that Englishmen may be permitted to sit down as safely as their neighbours. No one thinks of closing public thoroughfares lest tramps and disreputable persons should make use of them, and surely the police may be trusted to give an eye to Mr. Smith's seats?—*Graphic.*

NEW REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

YESTERDAY a party of gentlemen attended at the factory of Messrs. Siebe and West, Mason-street, Westminster-road, in order to witness the working of an ether refrigerating apparatus, which Captain Frederic Warren, R.N., the inventor of the well-known "cooking-pot," proposes to apply to many useful purposes. The apparatus consists of a small steam-engine, to which is attached a second cylinder for condensing ether vapour. The cold produced by the expansion of the condensed ether is utilized by being communicated to brine contained in pipes around which the ether circulates. The brine thus cooled is used in its turn either to freeze water or to cool air, the water being contained in reservoirs immersed in a vessel of cold brine and the air being conveyed in pipes, which winds backwards and forwards in such a vessel. The ether employed, being contained entirely in closed apparatus, is scarcely at all wasted, and little more than its first cost need be taken into account. In yesterday's experiments, the moisture on the outside of the pipes leading to the refrigerator was rapidly frozen; and the air of the room, after being withdrawn at a temperature of 62 deg., was almost immediately returned into it at 45 deg.; while, as this process continued, the temperature of the room was rapidly reduced and might easily have been brought to the freezing point and so maintained. Captain Warren claims that the temperature of any limited space can thus be kept down to almost any required degree; and he proposes to apply the method to the construction of cold chambers on board of ships, to be used for storing fresh provisions, or, in the case of merchant ships, for the conveyance of perishable freight. Thus he would have a cold chamber for bringing dead meat, say, from Aberdeen to London, and would accomplish this at a very small expense; but he does not think it possible to freeze a whole cargo of dead meat, so as to obviate internal putrefaction during the long voyage from Australia. He proposes, however, to cool railway carriages in hot climates, to provide cool vans for the conveyance of dead meat and other provisions in India, to cool the air admitted into hospital wards in hot climates, and to provide an unlimited supply of pure ice at almost nominal cost. Messrs. Siebe and West have prepared the necessary machines for all these purposes and among the visitors yesterday were some officials from the Admiralty, come to examine into the matter with reference to its applicability to the wants of the Navy. Captain Warren asserts that one of his cool chambers would allow a man-of-war to carry a month's supply of fresh meat and vegetables for her whole company; and, this be so, it would be scarcely possible to confer a greater boon upon the service.—*Times. Nov. 24.*

A MOST painful sensation will be caused in rigidly economical circles by a story related in the *Sporting Gazette* respecting certain proceedings at the War Office. One of the Clerks, it is stated, in the exuberance of his animal spirits, the other day fastened several yards of string to an umbrella, and then set up the article in the doorway of a public staircase to watch the result. In the course of half an hour about a dozen different persons saw the umbrella, and after a furtive glance around marched off with it, until suddenly pulled up short by the string, when a roar of laughter from invisible spectators greeted the discomfiture of each who had thus given way to temptation. There is really something terrible in the idea that during this scene the work of the nation must have been absolutely at a standstill, and this, too, on the eve of a general election, when candidates by the dozen will be only too glad to point to this story of the umbrella as an instance of the lamentable lightheartedness of clerks in public offices during the hours when, with frowns on their faces, they ought to be bending over their desks in return for the enormous salaries they draw from the Exchequer. At the same time it cannot be denied that there is a general laxity of principle with regard to umbrellas which requires to be checked. The whole affair will no doubt be thoroughly investigated on the meeting of Parliament by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1496 Shahpore, Lihon—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

502 H. A. Blanchard, Hardy—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

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734 Isabella, Read—Messrs Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
703 Joshua, Mouat—The Captain.
704 Sir Robert Sale, Bales—The Captain.
1175 Tiverton, Cowly—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
999 Vicksburg, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

1300 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1833 Deccan, Soames—P. & O. Co.
1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

FOR JEDDAH, HOODODA, AND ADEN.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

801 Arthur, Mitchell—W. Nicol and Co.
1307 Celta, Harris—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1254 Strathclyde, Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

627 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1285 Agra, Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
1131 Arcot, Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1081 Burmah, Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.
676 Cashmere, Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
650 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas (P. G. Boat).
448 Corvette Zarsco, Correa de Silva (P. G. Boat).
909 Cedric, Williams—W. and A. Graham & Co.
130 Hercules, Robert.
1327 Neers, Coborne—S. Hobart & Co.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.
1238 William Cory, Croxan—Volkart Brothers.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

392 Nenuphar, Souter—The Captain.

FOR ADEN, JEDDAH AND HOODODA.

488 Fazel Currim, Pead—H. A. C. Cadoo.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.

NOT FIXED.

309 President Oursel, Richard—Edward Bandry & Co.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Turret Ship.)
300 Clyde (ordinary).
4173 Crocodile, Townsend.
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Turret Ship.)
408 Sind (ordinary).

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Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

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PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

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Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ ,, ,,

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W. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1873.

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25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

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Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £967,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

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1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extention of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

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This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same manner as with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wishes to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

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NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	13	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	[illegible]	13	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

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Offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards, on most advantageous terms.

The leading features are:—

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2nd.—Charging our English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life time, payment ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.

4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all Assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of Assurants at the expense of another.

5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up Policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer;" which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the Assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his lifetime for 40 per cent of the premiums paid.

6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of Claims by investing in Government Securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional Security to Policy-holders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet Claims.

7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Notes from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

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A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

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2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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